The Sydney Morning Herald.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Sydney, £3 per annum; Country, £3 10s.; 10 ₱ ct. discount for payment in advance. | VOL. XXIV. | TUESDAY, JULY 11, 1848. | No 3477 | CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS. For one inch and under 3s., and 1s. for every additional inch for each insertion.

REDUCED FARES.
STEAM TO MORETON BAY.

THE Steam-packet TAMAR, J. Allen, Commander, will sail THIS DAY at 8. P.M.
JAS. PATERSON, Secretary
H. R. S. N. Co.'s Wharf. 522

FOR BOYD TOWN, PORT PHILLIP AND ADELAIDE.
CALLING OFF BELFAST AND PORTLAND BAY TO LAND AND RECEIVE PASSENGERS, WEATHER PERMITTING.

THE STEAM-SHIP JUNO, E. J. F. Kirsopp, R.N., Commander, will sail positively for the above ports, on TUESDAY, the 1st August, at three, P.M.

The Juno will continue to run regularly between Sydney, Boyd Town, Port Phillip, and Adelaide.

CABIN FARES.
Exclusive of Wines and Spirits.

	£	s.	d.
To Port Phillip and Adelaide, including provisions	10	0	0
Steward's fee, 5s.			
To Boyd Town, exclusive of provisions	2	0	0
Steward's fee, 2s. 6d.			
From Port Phillip to Adelaide, exclusive of provisions	5	0	0
Steward's fees, 3s.			
From Port Phillip to Belfast, or Portland Bay, exclusive of provisions	3	0	0
Steward's fee, 2s. 6d.			
STEERAGE			
To Port Phillip or Adelaide, exclusive of provisions	4	0	0
Steward's fee, 2s. 6d.			
To Boyd Town	1	0	0
Steward's fee, 1s.			
From Port Phillip to Adelaide	2	10	0
Steward's fee, 2s.			
From Port Phillip to Belfast or Portland Bay	1	10	0
Steward's fee, 1s.			

On the return passage, the cabin fare from Port Phillip to Sydney will be reduced to £8, and in the steerage to £3 10s.

The trips of this vessel will afford an excellent opportunity to tourists of visiting, within the short space of three weeks, the most important portions of the southern coast of Australia; and her stay at Adelaide will be so regulated as to enable passengers to visit the mines. Apply to
569 BOYD AND CO.

FOR PORT MACQUARIE.

THE Schooner MARY ANN will not leave until Wednesday, 12th inst., at 2 o'clock, owing to the boisterous state of the weather.
WILLIAM DALTON
609 Union Wharf.

FOR MORETON BAY.
A REGULAR TRADER.

THE favourite Schooner WILLIAM, 90 tons burthen, Andrew Steele, master, is daily expected, and will be despatched immediately on her arrival, full or not full.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES COOK.
Circular Quay, June 28. 10779

FOR MORETON BAY.

IN consequence of the inclemency of the weather for these last few days, the SECRET will not sail until Wednesday next. For freight only, apply on board, at the Sydney Flour Wharf; or to
JAMES DALGARNO.
July 10. 589

FIRST VESSEL FOR MELBOURNE.
A REGULAR TRADER.

THE fine new schooner MINERVA, 100 tons, Captain Birkenshaw, is now being coppered, and will take in cargo on Wednesday next. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER,
400 Packet Office, 470, George-street

FOR MELBOURNE, PORT FAIRY, AND PORTLAND BAY.

THE powerful brigantine MINERVA, 120 tons, M'Arthur, master, will sail in a few days. For freight or passage apply to
THOMAS HOVENDEN,
615 Kellick's Wharf.

FOR HOBART TOWN.

THE BRIGANTINE MUNFORD, John Hayle, Commander. This vessel having a great part of her cargo engaged, will have quick dispatch. The cabin accommodations are neatly finished, they having been expressly altered for passengers.

Cabin passage, £8, including clean and comfortable beds and bedding, wines, and provisions of the best quality.

Apply to Captain HAYLE, or board, at the Bon Accord Wharf; or to
GEORGE THORNE AND CO.,
489 7, Jamison-street.

FOR HOBART TOWN.

THE well-known packet brig LOUISA, 182 tons, W. N. Millton, commander.

This vessel is daily expected, and will have great despatch. For freight or passage, having very superior accommodations, apply to
JOHN MACNAMARA,
603 Queen-street.

FOR ADELAIDE DIRECT,

THE well-known clipper PHANTOM, 250 tons, Captain H. T. Fox. Has splendid accommodation for passengers, with spacious stern cabin for ladies. Apply to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER,
Packet Office, 470, George-street. 10483

FIRST VESSEL FOR AUCKLAND.

THE well-known brig EMMA, W. Osborne, master, having much of her cargo engaged, will have quick despatch. For freight or passage, having superior accommodation, apply on boar , at Willis' (late Kellie's) Wharf, or to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER,
Packet Office, 470, George-street.
Has room for six Horses. 10751

FOR AUCKLAND DIRECT.
A REGULAR TRADER.

THE well-known schooner DEBORAH will have quick despatch. For freight or passage apply to Captain Nagle, on board, at Queen's Wharf; or to
R. T. FORD,
545 8, Bridge-street.

FOR AUCKLAND DIRECT.

THE SHIP KINGSTON, 400 tons, will positively sail on the 15th instant. Has room for a few tons of freight, for which, or passage apply to
GEORGE THORNTON,
[illegible] Custom House.

NOTICE TO STEERAGE PASSENGERS TO AUCKLAND.

THE BRIGANTINE SPEC has been detained in consequence of the weather. She has still room for a few steerage passengers, for which immediate application is necessary, to Captain BURNS, on board, at Campbell's Wharf; or
SMITH AND CAMPBELL.

Shippers are requested to send in their bills of lading to the office of Messrs. Smith and Campbell, without delay. 591

FOR MAURITIUS DIRECT.

THE A1 Schooner ANTARES, 150 tons, Captain Kyle, will have immediate despatch for the above port. For freight or passage apply to
SMITH AND CAMPBELL,
Agents.
An Apprentice Wanted. 10670

FOR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.
FOR PASSENGERS ONLY, TO SAIL ON THE 15TH INSTANT.

THE fine ship MOUNT-STUART ELPHINSTONE, A. Holton, commander, has excellent accommodation for passengers.

Early application to be made to Captain Holton, at
F. MITCHELL AND CO.'S,
389 Queen's Wharf.

FOR LONDON.

THE well known barque HONDURAS, 392 tons, H. C. Cayzer, commander.

This vessel has most of her dead weight on board; will sail on or about the 1st August. Has excellent accommodation for passengers, and carries an experienced surgeon.

For freight or passage apply to the Commander;
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER;
or to
FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.
Sydney, June 26. 10698

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE fine first-class ship CANTON, 507 tons register, D. Friend, commander. This ship has excellent accommodations for cabin passengers. Apply to
MACINTOSH AND HIRST,
593 Queen's-place.

FOR LONDON.

THE fine first-class Brig LADY MARGARET, 284 tons, Charles Mills, master, has nearly all her dead weight on board, and will meet with early despatch. For freight or passage apply to
HENRY MOORE, Miller's Point.
June 27. 10757

FOR FREIGHT OF CHARTER.

THE fine clipper teak-built ship WIGRAMS, A1, 300 tons, Captain William Parfitt, is now ready for sea. Apply to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER,
486 Packet Office, 470, George-street

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,

THE clipper-schooner FALCON, 54 tons, new measurement. For particulars apply to the undersigned, where an inventory of her stores may be seen.
EDWARD SALAMON,
625 Auctioneer and Agent.

TREASURY BILLS.

PERSONS desirous of obtaining Bills upon Her Majesty's Treasury, are informed that tenders will be received until noon, on every *Tuesday and Friday* until further notice.

Tenders must be sealed, and in duplicate, marked on the corner "Tenders for Bills."
T. W. RAMSAY,
Dep. Com. Gen.
Commissariat Office,
July 3, 1848. 181

AUSTRALIAN GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY
OFFICE No. 488, GEORGE-STREET, SYDNEY,
(Opposite the Barrack Gate.)

CAPITAL, £400,000 IN 4000 SHARES.

DIRECTORS.
John Lamb, Esq., M.C., Chairman
H. H. Browne, Esq., Deputy Chairman
John Alexander, Esq.
William Brown, Esq.
William Fanning, Esq.
Jacob L. Montefiore, Esq.

MARINE SURVEYOR.
Captain Ashmore, Kent-street North.

RISKS are taken on Goods, and Vessels of Forty-five Tons Register and upwards, to all Ports and Places; and applications received for Insurances daily from ten to three o'clock.
J. C. PHELPS,
6031 Secretary.

HUNTER RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a General Half-yearly Meeting of Shareholders in this Company, will be held here, on Friday, the 21st instant, at three o'clock afternoon, to receive a statement of accounts for the half-year, ending 30th June last, and for other purposes connected with the business of the Company.
JAMES PATERSON,
Secretary.
H.R.S.N. Co.'s Wharf,
Sydney, 3rd July. 184

LONDON ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
SYDNEY BRANCH.

MESSRS. THACKER AND CO. hereby give notice, that they are duly authorised to issue Policies of Insurance against Fire, on behalf of the above Company, at very reduced rates of premium.

For further particulars apply to
THACKER AND CO.,
9831 Fort-street, Sydney.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

NOTICE is hereby given that the half-yearly General Meeting of the proprietors of stock in this Bank will be held on Friday, the 21st of July instant, at the Banking-house, George-street, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of declaring the half yearly dividend, and for general business.
JOHN BLACK,
Cashier.
Bank of New South Wales,
Sydney, July 7, 1848. 450

AUSTRALIAN SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.

THE Half-yearly General Meeting of Proprietors will be held at the Library on Thursday, the 13th instant, at half-past three o'clock, P.M., for the election of members and general business.
ROBERT ROSS,
Secretary.
July 4. 443

SILK GROWING AND REELING.

THE Public Meeting intended to take place on Monday, the 10th instant, has (in consequence of the unfavourable state of the weather) been adjourned until Wednesday, the 12th instant, at 2 P.M., in Mr. Lyons's Rooms, when the Report of the Committee will be presented, and the formation of an experimental Silk Institution will be proposed.
ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,
582 Hon. Secretary.

BANK OF AUSTRALIA.

AN adjournment of the Half-yearly Meeting of the Members of the Company of the Bank of Australia will be held at the usual place of business, George-street, Sydney, on Friday, the 28th day of July instant, at one o'clock P.M., for the purpose of transacting and considering the general business and concerns of the said Company, and specially to consider and determine upon the propriety of altering a certain clause or certain clauses of the Deed of Settlement, in order to enable the Directors to call upon the Proprietors for the funds necessary to meet the liabilities of the Bank; also to divide the properties of the Bank; and also to do such other acts and deeds as may be necessary for finally winding up the concerns of the Company.
J. WALKER,
Secretary and Cashier.
Sydney, July 10. 587

LAMB FOR THE CITY.

THE WARD COMMITTEES of John Lamb, Esq., will meet *every evening*, at seven o'clock, at the undermentioned places, when all electors favourable to the election of John Lamb are invited to attend:—

Ward	Place	
Brisbane Ward	Entwistle's Hotel	And elsewhere as advertised.
Gipps Ward	Hooper's, King's Head	
Bourke Ward	Skinner's Hotel, corner of George and Hunter streets and Roche's Hotel, corner of Pitt and King streets	
Phillip Ward	Gray's, Light-house Tavern	
Cook Ward	Cockatoo Inn, Surry Hills	
Macquarie Ward	London Tavern	

A General Meeting of the Ward Committee will be held in the Central Committee Rooms, Star Hotel, every Tuesday and Friday evening, at seven o'clock, to report progress.

A Committee will sit daily at four o'clock, at the Central Committee Rooms, Star Hotel.
ROBERT PORTER,
535 Honorary Secretary.

MR. LOWE'S ELECTION.

THE Central Committee for conducting the FREE ELECTION of ROBERT LOWE, Esq., will meet every evening, at the Committee Rooms, Forbes Hotel, King and York streets, the chair to be taken at seven o'clock.
J. K. KEYDON, } Joint
HENRY PARKES, } Secretaries.
Central Committee Rooms,
July 7. 525

TO THE ELECTORS OF SYDNEY.

GENTLEMEN,—Having, at the request of a numerous and respectable body of citizens, become a candidate for your suffrages at the approaching election, I deem it my duty to lay before you my sentiments on some important subjects.

Believing that governments are instituted for the benefit of the people, I am of opinion that they should be as little costly as is compatible with efficiency; and that it is therefore the bounden duty of a legislature carefully to scrutinise and control the expenditure, in every branch of the public service.

Education being a subject which is now exciting attention in every civilized community, I think it right to declare that I am not prejudiced in favour of any particular form. It appears to me that a system which may be adapted to one locality may be utterly unsuited to another, and therefore that the wishes of the people more immediately interested should, in every case, where practicable, be consulted.

The extraordinary concessions lately made to the squatters, render a satisfactory adjustment of the questions affecting the sale of the waste lands more difficult than ever; yet I do not suppose it possible that a system based on the absurd theory that these lands are worth a pound an acre, can long stand. But, when once the mass of the people become thoroughly awake to the evils which have been inflicted on them, and their posterity, they will press for and ultimately obtain, a sounder and more equitable policy in the administration of these lands. Then, and not till then, may we hope again to see capitalists arriving amongst us, seeking for investments in the soil.

To the renewal of transportation I am decidedly opposed, from a firm conviction that the advantages which might be derived from compulsory labour, would be far outweighed by the social evils which would arise were such a system re-introduced into the colony.

With unfeigned humility I admit that, there are amongst you many who by talent and education are more fitted than I am to discharge the important duties which devolve on your representative, but at the same time I will fearlessly assert that none could be sent into the Council with a more earnest purpose to discharge honestly and diligently those duties, than Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
203 JOHN LAMB.

TO THE ELECTORS SIGNING THE REQUISITION TO ME TO BECOME A CANDIDATE FOR THE CITY OF SYDNEY.

GENTLEMEN,—I thank you most sincerely for the honour you have done me in requesting me to come forward as a candidate for the city of Sydney, and for your generous and considerate kindness in offering to defray the expenses of the election.

Opposed as I am on principle to the system so prevalent in the mother country of selling seats in the Legislature to the highest bidder, it gives me great pleasure to observe that the Citizens of Sydney are entirely free from this contamination, and that they do not consider a lavish expenditure of his own or the public money as any recommendation to a candidate or the representative.

But, Gentlemen, grateful as I feel for your kindness and liberality, I regret that I cannot avail myself of it. I am under the greatest obligations to the constituencies of St. Vincent and Auckland, who returned me to the Council when I was a total stranger, and to whom I feel almost pledged to devote my services so long as they please to require them.

Nor can I forget that I am myself a supporter of a candidate now in the field, and that by coming forward myself I might possibly prejudice the interests of Mr. Lamb, which I am pledged to promote.

Finally, Gentlemen, let me once more sincerely thank you for the sanction which you have given by your requisition to the principles of which I am the humble and disinterested advocate; an economical expenditure of public money, and an equitable alienation of the public lands.

I have the honor to remain, Gentlemen,
Your obliged and faithful servant,
ROBERT LOWE.
Sydney, July 6. 527

NOTICE TO CANDIDATES!!!

BANNERS AND FLAGS for the ensuing Election made and painted at Messrs. TORNING AND BOYCE'S, Painters, Plumbers, and Glaziers,
447 No. 6, Bridge-street, Sydney.

MR. LOWE'S ELECTION.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE CITY OF SYDNEY.

GENTLEMEN,—For the first time since you have possessed the elective franchise you are called upon to discharge the sacred trust reposed in you, apart from all selfish and corrupting influences, with the sole aim of benefitting our common country. You are called upon to elect a man for your representative in the Legislative Council, without being acted upon by any personal influence of his or of his friends; and in his election, to carry out the triumph of great and righteous principles. And, with all reverence, we add, you are destined to be the glorious instruments of that retributive justice which ever overtakes the guilty.

We who now ask you to send a man into Council, who shall be the unanimous and unbiassed choice of the people, are too proud in our strength, and too earnest in our single purpose, to do more than look down with a feeling of pity on our opponents. You need us not to point out the misdeeds of the late members for Sydney; the memory of wrongs is as a living coal in the breasts of freemen.

Brother Electors! we ask you to vote for Mr. Lowe because we believe he will strenuously endeavour to enlarge the elective franchise; to vote for him because we believe he will zealously advocate the cause of education; for him because we believe he will be the successful advocate of an equitable alienation of the public lands, and an economical expenditure of the public money. In short, we ask you to vote for Mr. Lowe because we in our hearts believe he will be the ablest defender, and most incorruptible promoter of our common rights and liberties, not being bound by any predilections of self-interest.

Electors and Freemen! You have been told that Mr. Lowe will not take his seat for Sydney if elected. This is not true: here are Mr. Lowe's own words:—

"In answer to a question from you, whether I would sit for the City if elected, I repeat 'YES.' I could not so far insult the citizens of Sydney as to refuse.
"Your's, very truly.
"ROBERT LOWE."
"Half-past four, July 7."

From another letter of Mr. Lowe's to the Committee for whom we act we would quote a passage which shows that he is identified with the great principle of purity of election whereon we shall take our stand in the forthcoming contest. Mr. Lowe says:—

"Opposed as I am on principle to the system prevalent in the mother country of selling seats in the Legislature to the highest bidder, it gives me great pleasure to observe that the citizens of Sydney are entirely free from this contamination; and that they do not consider a LAVISH EXPENDITURE OF HIS OWN OR THE PUBLIC MONEY AS ANY RECOMMENDATION TO A CANDIDATE OR A REPRESENTATIVE."

Electors! Rally in the might and majesty of our indestructible principles! Our motto is "The greatest happiness to the greatest number." Let our triumph be worthy of our cause.
J. R. WILSHIRE, Chairman.
J. K. HEYDON, } Joint Secretaries.
HENRY PARKES, }
Central Committee Rooms,
July 7, 1848. 524

CITY ELECTION.
TO THE COMMITTEE WHO HAVE BEEN APPOINTED TO TAKE MEASURES FOR MY RETURN.

GENTLEMEN,—In answer to a question from you "Whether I would sit for the city if elected?" I repeat "Yes." I could not so far insult the citizens of Sydney as to refuse.
Yours very truly,
ROBERT LOWE.
Half-past four, July 7. 585

TO THE ELECTORS OF SYDNEY.

GENTLEMEN,—It is right you should know who have practised upon you deception, for the purpose of obtaining your votes. In the unwarrantable use made of Mr. Lowe's letter, which appears in this morning's *Herald*, Mr. Lamb's friends appear to think that the "end justifies the means," but it is for you to refuse to justify their conduct, by disengaging yourselves from pledges given under false and unworthy representations. We beg to call your attention to the following.—

"To Messrs. J. K. Heydon and Henry Parkes.

"Gentlemen,—In answer to the question whether I authorised the publication of my reply to the requisitionists, I have the honour to state, that the reply was published without my knowledge—*that I had no right to authorise the publication of a document which belonged entirely to the requisitionists.*
"I am, Gentlemen,
"Your obedient servant,
"ROBERT LOWE."

By order of the Committee for conducting the *Free Election* of Robert Lowe, Esq.
J. K. HEYDON, } Joint
634 HENRY PARKES, } Secretaries.

MR. LOWE'S ELECTION CERTAIN!

AT an Adjourned Meeting of the Central Committee for conducting the FREE ELECTION of ROBERT LOWE, Esq., held at the Committee Rooms, Forbes Hotel, Monday evening, July 10th, 1848, Mr. Alderman Wilshire in the chair,

It was resolved unanimously—

That the very great success reported by the several Ward Committees during their two days' canvas, justifies this Committee in assuring the Independent voters that Mr. Lowe must be returned on the day of Election at the HEAD OF THE POLL.

By order of the Committee,
J. K. HEYDON, } Joint Secretaries.
HENRY PARKES, }
Committee Rooms,
July 10th, 1848. 633

COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.
HENRY GILBERT SMITH, ESQ.

PARTIES wishing to sign the requisition to the above named gentleman requesting him to allow himself to be put in nomination for the County of Cumberland, in connection with Charles Cowper, Esq., are informed that they may do so by calling at the Royal Hotel, where the requisition is now lying.
Sydney, July 10. 554

SCOTS CHURCH, CHURCH-HILL.

A MEETING of the Committee of Management, pursuant to notice, will be held in the Church at seven o'clock this evening, to transact business of importance.
FRANCIS GAUNSON,
Chairman.
July 11. 631

KING'S SCHOOL, PARRAMATTA.

THE REV. R. FORREST begs to notify to the parents and guardians of his pupils, that the King's School will re-open on the 17th instant.
July 8. 577

MRS. BARLOW begs to inform her friends, that her school will re-open on Monday, the 17th instant.
Brougham-street, Darlinghurst. 312

EVENING DRAWING ACADEMY.

MR. TORNING has been induced by several respectable families to form a SELECT CLASS FOR DRAWING; young gentlemen desirous of becoming proficient in the above useful accomplishment will find this an excellent opportunity for advancement. The Academy will be conducted on the best principles of the London masters.

For particulars enquire at No. 6, Bridge-street, Sydney.
N.B.—Terms, one guinea per quarter. 633

TO HENRY GILBERT SMITH, ESQ.,
DARLINGHURST, SYDNEY.

WE, the undersigned Electors of the county of Cumberland, residing in the Police District of Sydney, do earnestly request that you will allow yourself to be put in nomination for the representation of this county, in connexion with Charles Cowper, Esq.

In soliciting you to do so, we are aware of your distaste for a public life, but trust that the claims of a country, the interests of which you have during a long residence so ably and actively promoted, will induce you to accede to our request, in which case you may rest fully assured of your triumphant return.

J. F. Josephson, Mayor	John Alger
Robert Gill	J. P. Mackenzie
Samuel Lyons	Richard Peek
Thos. S. Mort	Frederick Ford
M. Metcalfe	William Glaister
W. H. Elliott	W. G. Moore
A. H. Hutchinson	Samuel Hebblewhite
Edward Knox	Acton Sillitoe
H. E. Hindson	Daniel Clark
Charles Nicholson	Thomas Baker
Thomas Holt, jun.	George A. Lloyd
T. W. Smart	Francis Mitchell
J. Campbell	Edward Lane
J. Mackay	J. S. Hanson
A. Ashdown	L. Miles
Wm. Spain	R. Fawcett
Henry Mace	C. Nightingale
Charles Lowe	Henry Armitage
James Cunningham	Francis Jackson
Richard Driver	George Sharpe
W. G. M'Carthy	W. Beaumont
Cornelius Prout	W. H. Aldis
Parry Long	Henry Jones
E. H. Pollard	J. P. Robinson
George King	David Jones
R. M. Robey	John Walton
Robert Porter	W. Broomfield
James Hume	T. Aspinwall
William H. Rose	W. Thompson
J. C. Raymond	George Smyth
C. Frith	Wm. Ternen
W James	John Milne
John Lord	James Beliman
William Hindson	G. R. Elliott
W. Todd	Peter M'Beith
M. E. Murnin	Edward Wardell
John Stirling	E. Hunt
Robert Taylor	Thomas D. Parker
George Thorne	T. Whistler Smith
Charles N. Thorne	W. Parsons
Charles North Hunt	John Grahame
John Ryan Brenan	G. L. Robinson
Charles Younger	Thomas Holmes
John Moore	R. Cox
James Sheppard	

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.

GENTLEMEN,—In compliance with the request contained in the very flattering requisition which has been addressed to me, I beg leave to announce myself a candidate to represent the interest of your important county in the next Legislative Council. In doing so I think it but right that you should be made acquainted with my views on certain public matters, so that you may not confer upon me the honour which I am seeking at your hands if my principles are at all contrary to your wishes.

I am zealously attached to the institutions of our father land, so far as they conform to the spirit of the age and to the advance of knowledge and liberty.

An enlightened and an enlarged system of Education will command my support, so that the liberties which the country is gaining may rest on the broadest basis—*a well educated people.*

Any measure to do away with the verbosity of the Law, so as to render it *intelligible and cheap* to all classes, will have my warmest support.

In advocating a continuous stream of Immigrants, my object is, not to depress the labourer, who is at all times worthy of his hire, but to advance his interest and that of the colony at large.

Every means of cheapening the transit of the produce of the soil from the interior to Sydney will receive my serious attention, for without a new system of transport either by rail, or tram ways, the middle districts must remain comparatively stationary, while our southern friends will be making the most rapid strides.

I am prepared to support any movement which may appear well calculated to open the Waste Lands to purchasers, so that not only the present inhabitants of the colony may be benefited, but that capitalists and others may be induced to come and settle amongst us.

Having been for many years actively engaged in mercantile pursuits in the colony, I feel convinced that the interests of the settler and trader are identical, I will, therefore, carefully watch over their common welfare.

My best exertions will be given to relieve Commerce from every restriction, and to obtain a thorough reform in our Postal arrangements, both foreign and inland.

I sincerely trust that all will shortly be unanimous in supporting our colonial institutions, mercantile and literary, and efface for ever the blighting effects of past events—then will all who feel an interest in the advancement of our country see that we still possess the spirit of integrity and energy for which Englishmen have always been famed.

I will only add that in the event of your conferring upon me the honour of representing the Metropolitan County, I will, as far as my humble powers allow me, faithfully employ my best efforts to promote the welfare of the colonists generally, unbiassed by a predilection for any particular party.

The day of nomination being so near at hand will prevent my waiting on you all, but as far as time will allow I will do so.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your very obedient servant,
597 HENRY G. SMITH.

CHARLES COWPER AND HENRY GILBERT SMITH, ESQRS.,
FOR THE
COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.

THE undermentioned gentlemen have formed themselves into a Committee for securing the election of the above-named candidates, and will sit daily at the Committee Rooms, Royal Hotel, to which place all communications must be addressed.

Mr. John Alger	Mr. M. Metcalfe
John Alexander	T. S. Mort
T. Aspinwall	W. G. Moore
W. Beaumont	M. E. Murnin
J. Cunningham	R. Peek
F. Ford	E. H. Pollard
Robert Gill	R. Porter
G. R. Hirst	R. M. Robey
T. Holt, jun.	T. W. Smart
S. Hebblewhite	T. W. Smith
John Hamilton	A. Sillitoe
David Jones	G. L. Robinson
G. A. Lloyd	G. Thorne
Parry Long	C. N. Thorne
J. P. Mackenzie	W. Todd
W. G. M'Carthy	

The Committee not having had time to solicit the co-operation of any country electors, will be happy to receive the names of any gentlemen desirous of promoting the cause.
By order of the Committee.
M. METCALFE,
Secretary pro. tem.
July 10. 614

MR. MARTIN'S MEETING AT COFFEY'S HOTEL.
SATURDAY, 8TH JULY, 1848.

MEM.—Attended there at three minutes past noon; nobody there; myself the only elector present. Waited five minutes longer. Mr. Martin came; could not ask Mr. M. to address me singly. Somebody present proposed seeking another elector, but I could not wait. The meeting then broke up.
AN ELECTOR.
Windsor, July 10. 575

TO WILLIAM DUMARESQ, ESQ.
Scone, 4th July, 1848.

SIR,—We, the undersigned Electors of the united counties of Brisbane, Bligh, and Hunter, and District of Scone, being desirous of securing the return of a representative in the ensuing Legislative Council, upon whose integrity, independence, and zeal, we can depend, and approving in the main of your late course as our representative, request that you will allow yourself to be put in nomination at the approaching election.

John Robertson	Walter Gray
Thomas Dangar	Samuel Dunbar
William Lambert	Francis Isaac
Henry Smith	Thomas H. Fowler
James Smith	John Morse
Thomas Young	William Baxter
David Cormie	Matthew Miller
Thomas French	William Sheey
Daniel Lewellyn	William Hodgson
John Clark	James Northy
George Grey	

To J. Robertson, Esq., and the Gentlemen signing the requisition, &c.
Tivoli, Sydney, 10th July, 1848.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to return you my best thanks for your requisition, which is the more gratifying to me as you are pleased to say that it has been called forth by the circumstance, that in the main you are satisfied with my past career as your representative. This expression, as among a thinking community a variety of opinions must be entertained on every important political question, I take to be highly flattering. I therefore thankfully accept your call, and should I by your influence and votes be again returned as your member, you may be assured my time and best consideration shall be given to all the measures which may be submitted for the decision of the Council.

Thanking you again for the honour you have done me, I shall commit myself into your hands, trusting that through your zealous co-operation I may be again distinguished as your representative. I hope to be able to wait upon you on the day of nomination, when I shall be ready to answer any question as to my past or future conduct in the Council.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
WM. DUMARESQ.

To the Electors of the United Counties of Brisbane, Bligh, and Hunter.

GENTLEMEN,—Many influential electors of the District of Scone, having requested me to allow myself to be put in nomination at the approaching election, as your representative in the Legislative Council, on the ground that they approve in the main of my past political career, trusting that the feeling thus expressed may not be confined to those only who have signed the requisition, I venture once more to come forward and solicit the honour of being again returned the member for your counties.

I am aware that I may be considered to have imperfectly fulfilled the important office committed to my charge, and I dare scarcely promise for the future a closer attention to my duties, or a more anxious desire for the proper settlement of all questions connected with the welfare and good government of the colony. I believe I did what I could, and I can but again promise, should I be fortunate enough to gain the object of my ambition, to do as I have done before, devote my time and best abilities to the task.

With this assurance I shall await with great confidence your good offices on the day of polling.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
579 WM. DUMARESQ.

TO THE ELECTORS
OF THE
COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

GENTLEMEN,—Writs having been issued for the Election of a new Legislative Council, I deem it my duty as your late Representative, to offer myself again for your suffrages.

I am encouraged in thus presenting myself to your notice by the assurances of many of the constituency of the County that my votes and proceedings in Council have been such as to elicit their approbation.

As some guarantee to you for the future, I beg to submit that during the two sessions in which I have had the power to represent your interests, I believe I have always been found advocating economy in the expenditure of the public funds, supporting all useful laws, voting for perfect equality as to State support on religious and educational subjects, upholding our present constitution as far preferable to any founded on new theories, such as we are threatened with, condemning District Councils as being impracticable and unsuited to our circumstances and social state, advocating the introduction of labour on safe and prudential terms, on all occasions (except when the question has been improperly engrafted on others, having injurious and ulterior objects), deprecating the present prohibitory price of land, as hurtful both to this and the mother country, refusing to sanction the commencement of a public debt for the purpose of making partial public improvements, while those which are absolutely necessary should be accomplished by the public revenue.

The constitutional controul of the Representatives of the people over the expenditure of the country, I regret to say during the last session of the Council, owing to the desertion from the cause of the public of some members, and from the total absence of others, has lost much of its efficiency, and I trust that the representative part of the new Council will correct this enormous evil.

The Labour Question is one which has occupied much of the attention of the Legislature and the public.

If in this particular I have had the misfortune to differ with *some of* my friends and constituents, I acted from a conscientious motive to forward the public weal.

I am therefore prepared to stand or fall by the majority of your opinions, upon the soundness of the course I have taken on the subjects alluded to. I offer myself to you conditionally. If my past services in the liberal and reforming cause of your adopted, and in many cases your native country, entitle me to your favourable considerations, I am still prepared to do my best to represent you faithfully; but if you can find a candidate for your suffrages who you consider more conversant with your local wants, more entitled to your support, more willing to work for the good of all, then I shall retire, well pleased in the hope that as an individual I shall participate in the benefit to be derived from such an election.

I shall therefore do myself the pleasure of meeting you at the hustings on the day of nomination, considering that as my principles are already so well known to you, a personal canvass through the county will be deemed unnecessary.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
H. DANGAR.
Neotsfield, July 4. 382

THE ROYAL CITY THEATRE, MARKET-STREET, SYDNEY.
—MR. CROFT begs most respectfully to inform the inhabitants of Sydney, in consequence of the inclemency of the weather on Monday evening, he will postpone his performances until Wednesday evening next. 620

POLACK'S AUCTION ROOMS.

IN answer to the numerous enquiries, the above Rooms are now open for the reception of Merchandise, &c., &c., &c., and early notice will be given for the opening of "POLACK'S BAZAAR," for the sale of Horses, Carriages, &c., &c. 442

TO THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORS
OF
COOK AND WESTMORELAND.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to announce myself as a candidate for the honor of representing you in the Legislative Council. I believe that my political views are already sufficiently known to enable me to dispense with a statement of them here. Presuming therefore that most of you know what I am, I shall only state on this occasion, what I am not.

I am not a person holding office in this colony during her Majesty's pleasure, and therefore bound to give the Government my support when they require it. I am not one who receives a salary from the Crown, which, if elected a Member of Council, I can retain only by betraying those who returned me. I am not one who is tied up by a despatch from giving an honest and an independent vote, in the event of the Government and the people coming into collision. I am not one who, if I would consult my honor as a public man, must make a voluntary surrender of my income. I am not one who is afraid to publish an unequivocal avowal of my principles. I am not one who, being bound hand and foot, asks for your votes without honestly informing you of the fact. I am neither a hack nor a hanger-on of Government. I am not one whom you cannot return without ignominiously and disgracefully disfranchising yourselves.

If I should be opposed only by a gentleman who is all this that I am not, I will not permit myself to believe that you will degrade yourselves by voting for him in preference to me. The country undoubtedly contains many persons more eligible than I am; but no man in it, who is master of his own actions, is so ineligible as any officer of the Crown. Every one of you who is sensible enough to perceive this, and honest enough to act up to it, I shall confidently expect to support me. Those of you who cannot see or will not acknowledge it I shall esteem it an honour to have opposed to me. In a few days I shall have the pleasure of personally soliciting your suffrages, and making you more fully acquainted with my political views. In the mean time permit me to remain,

Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES MARTIN.
Pitt-street, Sydney, July 3. 199

ROYAL EXCHANGE HOTEL.

HENRY HARDINGTON, late of Victoria Hotel, begs respectfully to inform families and gentlemen visiting Auckland, New Zealand, that he has opened the above commodious hotel, where they can be accommodated either with private apartments or admitted as boarders, on moderate charges. The greatest attention is paid to the comfort of all parties frequenting the house, and every article supplied is of the very best quality that can be obtained. 9593

MAITLAND.

THE Undersigned having taken the STORES at EAST MAITLAND, lately occupied by Mr James Barker, begs to inform the public of Maitland and the district, that the Stores are NOW RE-OPENED with a NEW STOCK of FRESH GOODS.

The Stores will be found to contain a general assortment of every description of Goods, and which will be sold at the lowest remunerative profit; and trusts by civility and strict attention to his customers to ensure a share of the patronage bestowed upon his predecessor.
GEORGE D. CRAIG,
Late Barker's Stores,
286 East Maitland.

RAILWAY STORES,
QUEANBEYAN.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has opened the above Stores on his own account, and from the experience he has had in up-country stores for the last eleven years at Goulburn and Queanbeyan while managing the stores of Messrs. Benjamin and Moses, he feels confident that his stock of linen and woollen drapery, hosiery, haberdashery, grocery, ironmongery, wines, spirits, &c., &c., is not to be equalled in any other store in the colony for either quality or prices, therefore defies all competition, and trusts that he will receive a portion of the public patronage.
A. MEYER.
Queanbeyan, June 28. 171

POLACK'S HORSE AND CARRIAGE BAZAAR, PITT-STREET.

MR. POLACK having made arrangements for the sale of horses, carriages, carts, drays, &c., &c., with Mr. Davis, of Pitt-street, one door from the Union Bank of Australia, that well-known livery establishment, will submit for sale
EVERY FRIDAY,
At eleven o'clock,
By public auction,—horses, carriages, &c , &c.

Mr. Polack has obtained the highest price for every kind of stock yet upon the record of the colony, and he feels certain that from his well-known connexion, that he will have a share of public patronage.

All communications addressed to him at his Rooms, George-street. 563

TO SETTLERS AND OTHERS INTERESTED IN THE SALE OF COLONIAL PRODUCE.

MR. R. FAWCETT, Auctioneer and Commission Agent, George-street, Sydney, opposite the Barrack Gate, begs respectfully to inform settlers and others that he will sell by auction
WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES, STOCK, AND OTHER COLONIAL PRODUCE, AT A COMMISSION OF ONE PER CENT.

After the experience of several seasons, R. F. need not point out the superiority of this mode of sale over that of sale by private contract, the result having fully borne out an advance of from 10 to 15 per cent.

Commodious Stores for the reception of colonial produce until the day of sale.

Cash advances made immediately on the receipt of produce, and supplies furnished, if required.
481, George-street. 2503

NEW DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT.

MRS. PALMER begs to inform the Ladies of Sydney and its vicinity, that she has now opened her new and commodious premises, No. 257, Pitt-street, (adjoining Mr. Chisholm's), with a new and varied assortment of General Drapery Goods, comprising every article required for family use. 185

JOHNSON AND WEIGHT beg to inform the Public, that to make room for a large quantity of Goods, daily expected, they have reduced the prices of all their WINTER STOCK.

J. and W., in soliciting an early call from all classes of buyers, beg to remind them that the great reduction which has taken place must ensure their immediate sale.

The following are a few of the principal articles:—
Plaids, all wool, and union ditto
Cashmere and de laine dresses
French and British merinos
Coburg and Orleans cloths
A splendid assortment of printed cambric
Plaid and netted wool shawls and handkerchiefs
Filled and bordered Cashmere shawls and handkerchiefs
Children's hoods, boas, muffs, and mantillas
Gaiters and bootikins
Children's dresses, Polkas, &c., &c.
COBDEN HOUSE,
284 277 and 279, Pitt-street.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

COASTERS INWARDS.

July 10.—Ellen, 10, Heckenberg, from the Hawkesbury River, with 400 bushels shells; Mary Ann, 12, Farrier, from Brisbane Water, with 300 bushels shells; Beppo, 24, Dones, from Broulee, with 24 tons potatoes, 95 bushels wheat; Pompey, 36, Ford, from Newcastle, with 44 tons coals.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

July 10.—Pompey, 36, Ford, for Newcastle, in ballast; Mary Ann, 12, Farrier, for Brisbane Water, in ballast; Ellen, 10, Heckenberg, for the Hawkesbury, with sundries; Jane Williams, 33, Louther, for the William River, in ballast.

THE WRECKS.—No further particulars respecting the wrecks of the Wanderer and Elizabeth transpired yesterday. Mr. Powell, inspector of Water Police, went down yesterday morning in a well-manned boat, with a view of making a search for the bodies of any of the unfortunate people who were on board the former vessel when she sunk, but owing to the heavy sea on, he was compelled to abandon his purpose, being unable to effect a landing. The maintopmast of the Wanderer was still observable, but we are informed she had drifted full a quarter of a mile to the southward of inner Middle Head. The man saved is still on board the light-ship. Should the weather moderate, it is Mr. Powell's intention again to proceed to the wrecks this morning.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—The unfavourable state of the weather renders it impossible to form an accurate idea as to the projected departure of any vessel. The Jane Catherine, for London; William, for New Zealand; Palmyra, for Port Phillip; and Dorset, for Adelaide, all remain wind bound. The City of Poonah and Blair, for London; the Hero, for Adelaide; and the Spec, for the Bay of Islands and Auckland, are not expected to get away before Thursday morning. Ships' mails will therefore remain open at the Post Office for each of the latter vessels until such time as they clear at the Custom House.

The steamer Thistle had not arrived from the Hunter up to twelve o'clock last night. She should have left Newcastle on Saturday morning, but owing to the boisterous state of the weather, it is thought she would not be able to do so even up to the present time. The steamer Phœnix, from the Clarence River, due on Friday last, has, in all probability, sought shelter in Port Stephens.

We accidentally saw yesterday in this dockyard a working model of a "peril indicator," to denote the approach of ground to ships and steamers, the invention of Lieutenant Westbrook, R.N. (1826), of the Stag revenue cruiser, on the Ryde district. The apparatus is positively too simple to describe, it is fitted to the keel of the vessel, and consists of a projection therefrom of two bars ten feet below the keel of the vessel; immediately these bars, which are fitted forward as well as aft, touch ground, they spring up level with the keel and ring a large bell in the engine-room, which is the signal for the engineer to instantly reverse the engines and send the ship astern. The invention has met with the approval of some of the members of the Admiralty, and every scientific naval or other person who has seen it. A trial would fully demonstrate its usefulness and applicability; its expense is too trivial to be an obstacle.—*Times.*

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

July.		SUN rises	SUN sets	HIGH WATER morn	HIGH WATER even
11	TUESDAY	7 3	4 57	5 47	6 14

Full Moon, 25 m. past 7 evening, July 16.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, JULY 11,

WILL be produced (for the last time this season), the Opera of THE MOUNTAIN SYLPH. Baillie Macwhapple, Mr. Rogers; Donald, Mr. J. Howson; Christie, Mr. Griffiths; Hobbie, Mr. Arabin; Astorath, Mr. Spencer; Hela, Mr. F. Howson; Eolia, Mrs. Guerin: Dame Gourlie, Mrs. Gibbs; Jessie, Madame Carandini. Pas de Deux, by Miss F. Griffiths and Signor Carandini. To be followed by the interlude of LYING IN ORDINARY. Admiral Fluke, Mr. Rogers; Wooburn, Mr. Spencer; Peter Yarn, Mr. Griffiths; Patrick Giacomelli, Mrs. Ximenes; Mr. Achilles Aufait, Mr. Hydes; Dominico, Mr. Hambleton; Estella, Madame Carandini; Miss Fluke, Mrs. Gibbs. To conclude with the Farce entitled SAYINGS AND DOINGS, or, THE RULE OF CONTRARY. Sir Toby Titmouse, Mr. Rogers; Charles Nightingale, Mr. Hydes; Dr. Merrypegs, Mr. F. Howson; Barney Bourke, Mr. Hambleton; Mrs. Major Wilful, Mrs. Gibbs; Phœbe, Mrs. Rogers; Lucy Lennox, Mrs. Ximenes. Mr. NESBITT will shortly appear in a popular tragedy.

THE
Sydney Morning Herald.

TUESDAY, JULY 11, 1848.

"Sworn to no Master, of no Sect am I."

ON THE EXTRACTION OF SILVER FROM LEAD BY THE BLOWPIPE.

IN various parts of this colony ores of lead have been detected, containing small particles of silver; and it may be not only interesting but useful to discoverers to know how by any simple process they may be able to detect the quantity of the latter metal contained in small portions of ore.

Cupellation by the blowpipe is a process easily acquired. Some chemists have employed a slip of mica, on which the silver is separated from the lead by the oxidizing of the alloy in the external flame of the blow-pipe, and the originality of this method is ascribed to Mr. MATHER, of Ohio. Professor ROSE, of Berlin, employed a paste made of bone ashes and a little moisture, which he spread upon a piece of charcoal very thinly, and made in it a shallow impression to receive the metal. It was exposed first to the heat of the blowpipe, in order to harden it, and then the globule of metal was kept at a constant red heat till the lead was all oxidized. An advocate for this method, Dr. ENGELMANN, thinks it has advantages over the use of mica; he says the bone ash absorbs the litharge, which the mica does not: and after the operation the colour of the paste, which is originally burnt white, indicates impurities in the metal, a yellow colour being the result of lead alone, and a small proportion of copper producing a greenish hue.

Mr. MATHER, however, maintains that though the bone ash absorbs the litharge, it also absorbs a proportion of silver as well, which in a small particle is comparatively considerable. Moreover, he thinks, if the surface of the cupel be not smooth, the silver is apt to sink into the pores, or be buried in the excrescences. But he says, when bone cupels are used, the globule of lead when reduced to a very small size should be put upon a fresh cupel, or on a clean place in the old one, else the silver will not always appear.

Now it is known that cupellation in a large quantity gives a larger proportion of silver than a small quantity; and the reason is, the globule is kept constantly immersed in the fluid oxyd of lead, and therefore mica has the advantage of preventing the disappearance of the silver. A little skill will enable the operator to shift the globule along the mica without letting it fall off, by slightly inclining the plate, which remedies the inconvenience by cooling the globule before it is shifted on the bone cupel. By thus shifting the metal, by inclination of the plate, the globule of silver remains as pure as cupellation can make it. In fact no silver is thus lost, except what evaporates by too great heat, and the extremely minute quantity carried off in the litharge.

If the mica be good, that is if it does not exfoliate or permit the litharge to pierce it, globules may be seen upon it by the naked eye not larger than the *millionth* part of a *grain*. Of course if mica cannot be procured, bone ash must be used. In this case the cupels must be smooth, almost polished, flat and disevidal, about the size of a wafer from $\frac{1}{20}$ to $\frac{1}{40}$ inch thick. But mica is useful inasmuch as thin scales may be peeled off. The general advantages are, 1st, the avoiding of a loss of silver; 2nd, greater accuracy in analysis.

Many chemists think silver may be detected and assayed more easily and profitably by means of a solution of chlorohydric acid; but it appears, that the use of mica and the blowpipe will detect silver when no other process will.

Now it is an almost ascertained fact that no lead exists without some silver. It is useful then to be able to detect the quantity. But the buttons formed by cupellation rarely exceed $\frac{1}{10}$ grain; and there is therefore a difficulty in weighing the proportions accurately.

One process is, to have weights from one-tenth to one-thousandth of a grain, and compare their diameter with that of the cupellation globule by means of a micrometer microscope: this is, however, only an approximation.

The weights are made from silver lace, by ascertaining how many inches of a thread of this lace give a grain of silver, different lengths may be cut; and by this formula the weight may be ascertained. As 120 in : x (the length) :: 2.2 grains : of the required weight. Cut off the length, moisten it with borax water, and melt it on charcoal; the silver will then roll into one pellet. Plated copper wire, used in *epaulettes*, will make still smaller weights.

A globule of silver $\frac{1}{277}$ inch in diameter weighs 0·00006 grain. This is about $\frac{1}{5}$ more than the actual weight of the cupellation globule of the same diameter, the one being spherical and the other flattened on the lower side. A globule of silver $\frac{6}{100}$ inch in diameter would weigh 0·298665 grains; but the flattening reduces it about $\frac{3}{8}$ less.

The naked human eye can see a globule of silver *one thousanth* of an *inch* in diameter; this weighs one *millionth* of a *grain*.

Such accuracy as this is sufficient for all practical purposes: for if *ten grains* of *lead* only gave a *millionth* of a grain of silver, 312½ tons would be required to yield an ounce of silver. If ten grains of lead, *i. e.* alloy cupelled, yield one thousandth grain of silver or ten thousandth of its weight, it would contain only 3½ ounces per ton, or if it yielded a hundredth of a grain; it would give 32 ounces of silver per ton of lead or alloy.

Means of estimation like these are sufficiently accurate for practical purposes, by using one grain weight of the alloy, or one mixed with a suitable quantity of lead.

Quantities of silver much more minute than the above can be detected by the blowpipe, if proper care be used. With a good miscroscope a globule of silver $\frac{1}{10,000}$ inch in diameter ought to be visible; this would weigh $\frac{1}{10,000,000,000}$ of a grain. Metal producing this quantity would require 5,000,000 tons to yield one pound of silver.

The above appears to be the limit of mensuration, and perhaps of detection of silver in bodies suspected to contain it; because at a high temperature, in a current of air, the metal volatilizes. In cupellation, therefore, the heat should never be higher than *red*, until just before the *lightening* of the metal, and then only for an instant.

The weights of a sphere of silver may be calculated by this formula: $W = D^3$ when C is a constant for silver (= 1382.72248 grains,) representing the weight of a sphere one inch in diameter. D is any other diameter, whether a whole number or a fraction. W is the weight required. By logarithms trouble may be saved, for log. W = log. C + 3 log. D.

When the metal is not in spheres but in cubes, the following formula may be useful. A cube of silver of one inch would weigh 2640.8 grains. A sphere of the same diameter weighs 1382.72248 grains. The contents of a cube, are to that of an inscribed sphere, as 1 to 0.05236, assuming the diameter as ninety.

As many persons are anxious just now to ascertain the value of their ores as respects one of the precious metals, it is hoped the above statement may be useful to them. It is published for their benefit.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT.—MONDAY.

BEFORE the full Court.

QUEEN v. JOHN DILLON, GENT., &c.

Mr. HOLROYD moved that this matter stand over until next Thursday, in order that the defendant might be served with notice to appear and hear judgment.

Granted.

EX PARTE S. BLOTT.

Mr. LOWE cited two cases (Rex v. Keeling, and another in Kenyon's Reports,) in this matter, to show that the Court ought not to have discharged the motion for the prohibition with costs.

His Honor the CHIEF JUSTICE said, this application must take the chance of all other motions where the Crown had not been put in motion, as it came within the rule that guides the Court, viz.—that where a party is unsuccessful in an application to the Court, it is dismissed with costs. The present application, until the writ asked for was granted, was only between party and party, and therefore the writ having been refused, the applicant must pay costs.

THE QUEEN v. ABBOTT.

The circumstances of this case have been recently before the Police Court, and have appeared in the *Sydney Morning Herald*; they may be briefly told. A charge of abduction had been made before the sitting magistrate, against one Thomas Kingsmill Abbott, at the instance of one Sarah Edgar, the mother of Mary Ann Challenger,—the girl abducted, being then under the age of sixteen years, pursuant to the statute 9, Geo. 4, c. 31, s. 20. It would appear that the mother of the girl, Mary Ann Challenger, after her late husband's death, whom it would seem died intestate, leaving the girl in question his heiress, intermarried with Joseph Edgar, her present husband. The mother after her second marriage, retained possession of the property of her late husband, and lived at Lane Cove; where also resided Mary Ann Challenger, under the charge of her mother; prior (and for a twelvemonth) to the day of the alleged abduction, Abbott had been admitted as the lover of Mary Ann Challenger, into the house of her mother. Being sent by her mother on some errand, on the 8th of April in the present year, she was married to Abbott on the evening of the very same day. The parents having been informed of the fact, went to the house of Abbott, and demanded possession of her, which was refused. After a delay of some few weeks, viz., on the 24th of May following, the charge above alluded to was made before the magistrates, and in the end was dismissed, not having been sufficiently substantiated.

Mr. LOWE, on behalf of Mrs. Edgar, on a former day, obtained, upon affidavits, a rule nisi, calling upon Abbott to show cause why a criminal information should not be filed against him, for the alleged offence. To-day Mr. Lowe moved that rule be made absolute.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL showed cause. It was contended, that before the Court could interfere, in the way it was invited to do, a clear primâ facie case must be laid. If too, the primâ facie case that perhaps had been made out when the rule nisi was moved for, should be contradicted by other evidence, even then also the Court must decline to act. The Court entertaining this application, must be viewed in the light of a grand jury sitting in the mother country, and must be bound by the same considerations. Their Honors must therefore be thoroughly persuaded that the offence had been committed, and must not be guided by mere probable evidence of its commissson. The affidavits on which the rule nisi had been obtained were those made by Joseph and Sarah Edgar, the step-father and the mother of the girl, and when they came to state in them the real offence, they merely swore that they had been informed and believed that Abbott had taken or caused to be taken away the girl. Here he (the Solicitor-General) would contend the affidavits did not go far enough, they ought to have stated the offence to have been committed by Abbott more clearly and more definitively. The same affidavits then went on to state, that when on the evening of the day of the abduction, and also of the marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar went to the house of Abbott to demand their daughter, he did not deny having her there, but refused to deliver her up, as they were married. The finding the girl on the premises of the defendant was no proof that she had been taken away by the defendant. It was quite consistent with that statement that the girl left her home and went to the defendant's house of her own accord. An affidavit was then read of the defendant, wherein he distinctly denied that he had taken, or caused to be taken away, the girl; that when the charge was made and heard at the Police Office, his wife was waiting to be called as a witness, but the prosecutor declined calling her: that he was prepared, and had offered to the parents to make a settlement of his wife's property in the usual way, but that the mother would not consent to this, unless a portion of it was given to herself, which he had declined to do; and that he would make such settlement as soon as he obtained the title deeds of the property from out of the hands of the mother. This affidavit was confirmed by the affidavit of Mrs. Abbott, wherein she swore that she left her mother's house with her own consent, and by the direction of her mother; that the defendant did not take her, or cause her to be taken away out of the possession of her mother. Upon these affidavits being read, it was submitted, as both the deponents had undertaken positively to deny the offence under the statute, and as this positive denial was opposed only to the information and belief of the parents, the offence disclosed by the affidavits, taken in conjunction with one another, was at the utmost only one of suspicion; and when it is considered that the parties are now married, the girl having married above her rank in life, it was hoped the Court would not interfere in the matter.

Mr. LOWE in reply contended, that the girl was just as much in the possession, in the eye of the law, of her mother, when sent on an errand, as if she were still in the house. The defence, therefore, would not avail the defendant; the fact, that the girl was afterwards found in the house of the defendant, married to him, and when taxed, did not account for the manner of her departure from her home, was a circumstance that did deserve great weight being attached to it. Again, the defendant had thought proper to impute motives of a sordid nature to the mother of his now wife, in making a claim for some share of the property; if that property were freehold, she, the mother, would, as a matter of course, be entitled to her dower of it; so that when the claim was viewed by this light the demand did not seem so unjust. The law of the subject was then referred to, numerous cases being cited; and it was contended; that the circumstances of this case amounted to the offence mentioned in the statute, and came within the ruling of many of the English decisions. Notwithstanding all that had been said by the Solicitor-General, he, Mr. Lowe, would submit that this was a proper, a meet case, to visit with punishment, be the motives what they might in those who were seeking that punishment. Were not this species of offence followed by the proper punishment, it was one that would be on the increase in this colony, where girls are commonly so unprotected. The main question was, had such a case been made out that the Court thought it was fairly fit for the discussion of a Jury? He would submit that such a case had been made out.

The Court reserved judgment.

THE QUEEN v. KINCHELA.

In this matter Mr. HOLROYD, on a former day, had obtained a rule nisi, calling upon the prosecutor to shew cause why a new trial should not be had herein, on the ground of the improper rejection of evidence; on the ground that evidence was permitted, as to the proof of two abductions, whereas one only was charged in the information; and on the further ground, that a witness whose name was indorsed on the back of the information had not been called by the prosecutor at the trial. Mr. Holroyd now moved to make that rule absolute.

Mr. LOWE showed cause, and said that he would make no observation as to the second point taken; and as to the last, he only regretted that he had not indeed called the witness whose name did appear on the information, for his evidence was very material, as the case turned out; that he was not called was a complete oversight: and as to the first and main point, he contended that the evidence was properly rejected. The counsel for the defendant asked the chief witness, Mary Ann Gill, if she had not given a different version of the reason of her having left her father's house than that given at the trial,—then having said that she left at the solicitation of the defendant. This question, doubtless, was asked with a view to lay the foundation for other questions, the answers to which would or would not, as the case might be, be contradicted by other witnesses, who would thus impeach her credibility; this question however, it was contended, was properly objected to in *limine*. It was relating to a matter that was wholly irrelevant to the matter in issue; that issue being, whether the defendant enticed, &c., the girl away; and the question bore upon the consent of the girl in leaving her home. Again, if it were asked to discredit the witness, then it did not come within the rule laid down in the case of the Queen v. Hitchcock; and on this ground also it was properly rejected.

Mr. HOLROYD contended, on the other hand, that the rule ought to be made absolute on all the grounds. As to the first point, he maintained that the question was rightly put, having regard to its object. To the question, it was no objection that it was irrelevant; authorities were cited to show that such a question would be allowed, if the question were only collateral to the matter in issue. Then as to the second point, the authorities were cited to show that where names of witnesses appear on the back of an information or indictment, it is incumbent on the prosecutor to call them, and if not called by him, the presiding Judge will, so as to give the defendant the opportunity of cross-examining them. And as to the last point, cases were also cited to show that where there is one fact stated in the information or indictment, and the evidence will fit or meet two of the same species, then the Court when asked will interfere and call upon the prosecutor to elect on which he will rest his case. This in the present case it was said the learned Judge had refused to do, and in consequence the defendant was prejudiced in his defence.

The COURT promised to give judgment in this and in the former case next Wednesday.

IN THE WILL OF JOHN ROCHE.

Mr. DOWLING moved upon the usual affidavits that probate be granted of the will to one of the executors named therein.

Granted.

COLONIAL STATISTICS.

EXPORTS—PORT OF NEWCASTLE.

RETURN of the quantity and value of articles exported from the Port of Newcastle, during the year 1847.

ARTICLES EXPORTED. Description.	Quantity.	To Great Britain.	British Colonies: New Zealand.	British Colonies: Elsewhere.	South Sea Islands.	Fisheries.	United States of America.	Foreign States.	Total.
Candles	200 lbs.	......	£5	......	......	......	......	......	£5
Coals	2,150 tons.	......	293	£209	......	......	......	£82	584
Earthenware	3 crates.	......	23	......	......	......	......	......	23
Flour	2,000 lbs.	......	13	......	......	......	......	......	13
Fruit	14 packages.	......	15	......	......	......	......	......	15
Grain ... Barley	102 bushels.	......	15	......	......	......	......	......	15
Grain ... Maize	2,748 bushels.	......	197	......	......	......	......	60	257
Hay	10½ tons.	......	39	......	......	......	......	6	45
Live Stock ... Horses	55	......	565	......	......	......	......	......	565
Live Stock ... Horned Cattle	379	......	668	......	......	......	......	......	668
Live Stock ... Sheep	3,484	......	1,192	......	......	......	......	......	1,192
Specimens of Natural History	3 cases.	12	......	......	......	......	......	......	12
Tallow	30,425 lbs.	600	......	......	......	......	......	......	600
Wool	169,611 lbs.	9,435	......	......	......	......	......	......	9,435
Sundries	3 packages.	2	12	......	......	......	......	......	14
Total Value of Articles the Produce or Manufacture of New South Wales ...	...	10,049	3,277	209	......	......	......	148	13,683
Total Value of Articles the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom	...	......	429	......	......	......	......	......	429
Total Value of Articles the Produce or Manufacture of other British Dominions	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total Value of Articles the Produce or Manufacture of Foreign States ...	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total Exports in 1847	...	10,049	3,706	209	......	......	......	148	14,112

ESTIMATED VALUE IN POUNDS STERLING.

C. BOLTON,
Sub-Collector.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

CITY COUNCIL.

MONDAY.

PRESENT: The Right Worshipful the Mayor, in the chair; Aldermen Allen, Broughton, Fisher, Thurlow, and Wilshire; Councillors Neale, Henderson, Driver, Hyndes, Board, Moore, Brown, Moir, Titterton, Ryan, Wilkie, Egan, May, and Thornton.

MARKET DUES.

Mr. BROWN wished to be informed by his Worship whether an advertisement that appeared in the *Herald* about a fortnight since, to the effect that drays arriving in the city laden with wool or other produce would be chargeable with market dues, was sanctioned either by the Mayor or by that Council?

The MAYOR said, that such an advertisement was not authorised either by the Council or by himself.

Mr. DRIVER wished to call the attention of the Mayor and the Council to an instance of extortion on the part of the lessee of the George-street market which had recently occurred. A stallholder brought into town a small keg, which with the produce in the cart was placed in the stall. Before he was permitted to use the keg for the purpose for which he brought it into town, he had to pay 1s. to the lessee of the market in order to be allowed to take it from the stall.

WATCH-HOUSE IN GEORGE-STREET SOUTH.

The Town Clerk read a letter from the Colonial Secretary, on the subject of the application by the Council for the removal of the watch-house in the middle of George-street, opposite the Benevolent Asylum. The letter was to the effect, that his Excellency the Governor did not consider it would be expedient to remove the building in question, until another was provided, for which purpose no funds were at his Excellency's disposal.

PHILLIP WARD ASSESSMENT.

On the motion of Alderman BROUGHTON, seconded by Mr. RYAN, the report of the Phillip Ward Assessment Committee on the returns furnished by the Collector of Rates of the unoccupied houses, and houses pulled down, in that Ward, to the 30th June, 1847, was adopted.

THE ENCROACHMENT IN SPRING-STREET.

The Town Clerk having read the report of the special committee on the subject of Mr. Brown's encroachment in Spring-street,

Alderman FISHER said he was quite at a loss what to do in respect to this matter, except that, seeing that the special committee had performed the duty cast upon them, of moving that their report be approved. He could not help stating, however, that, from all that had transpired in the course of the enquiry, their officer, the City Surveyor, had been very cavalierly treated by the officer of the Surveyor General's department to whom he applied for information on the subject of the building line of Spring-street; for Mr. Brown's building would not have been erected beyond the line of the street if the City Surveyor had been furnished with the information he sought to obtain at the Surveyor-General's Office. Not only their officer, but the architect for the building, Mr. Hume, in order to prevent mistake, made inquiries at the Survey Office, before a single stone was laid, and the reply he obtained corresponded with that of the City Surveyor—that there was no plan of Spring-street in existence, and that it was intended to abandon the line which had been proclaimed in order to provide for the prolongation of Pitt-street to the Circular Wharf. However much it was to be deplored that the building in question was out of the line—and no one regretted it more than himself—it was now too late to remedy it—the Council could not interfere with it. It was entirely attributable to the loose manner in which the business of the Surveyor-General's Office was conducted, and to the difficulty experienced—not on this occasion only, but generally—by the City Surveyor in obtaining information from that department.

Mr. DRIVER seconded the motion.

Mr. MOIR said he could not hear the assertion that any necessary information could not be obtained on application at the Surveyor-General's Office without at once contradicting such a statement. Every facility is afforded at that office for the acquiring any information that may be required, and ready access was afforded to the documents; and he, knowing the readiness with which the officers of the Corporation had been furnished with whatever information they sought, did not consider it fair to make such statements as the report contained, and had been uttered to-day in the Council. There could be no doubt that Mr. Brown's building encroached upon the street, but that gentleman was not to blame—he had taken every possible precaution on his part; the fault was attributable solely to their own officers.

Alderman ALLEN said that approving the report of the committee would be in fact approving of the encroachment and of the conduct of the City Surveyor in permitting it, which he for one would not do. There was no difficulty whatever in obtaining any proper information from any public office in the colony. Instead, however, of calling and making verbal inquiries the City Surveyor ought to have written officially for the information, to which in due course he would have had a written reply, which would have been both satisfactory to the Council and exculpatory of himself. As to the alteration or abandonment of the line of street, if ever it had taken place, it would have been as publicly announced as had been its proclamation.

Mr. HILL thought there was very little room for them to say much on this subject. Mr. Brown's store, no doubt, encroached on the street, and Mr. Brown, it was equally clear, was authorised by the City Surveyor to build as he did. He (Mr. Hill) hoped the Council would not pass by the matter without in some manner marking their sense of the Surveyor's negligence in suffering a house to be built almost as obviously in the centre of the street as St. James's Church was in the centre of the line of Phillip-street. If no censure was expressed of the conduct of their officer in this case, the officers of the Corporation would soon become altogether masters of the city.

Alderman BROUGHTON said it was very clear by the evidence appended to the report, that the City Surveyor was the author or cause of this encroachment by his carelessness and negligence in giving the builder the wrong line to build to, and if such conduct were passed quietly by, there was no knowing where it would end. Every precaution had been taken both by Mr. Brown and by his architect which could be expected or desired, and all the blame was attributable solely to their own officer: and unless he altered his line of conduct, it would become the duty of the Council to remove him. As to approve the report would be to approve the encroachment, he should oppose the motion.

Alderman THURLOW said, the evidence appended to this report confirmed the truth of the assertion made by him (Alderman Thurlow) when moving that the former report of the committee on this subject be sent back to them, that the City Surveyor was highly to blame for a neglect of his duty, and the only culpable party connected with this matter. Nothing had been done by that officer in connexion with this question as it ought to have been done: it did appear that he had some talk with somebody at the Surveyor General's Office about the line of Spring-street, which somebody, for all that appeared may have been some boy who knew nothing whatever about it, and ought not to have been asked. The Special Committee, however, to whom the Council referred the matter, and whose report they were now asked to approve, had not in their report furnished them with any means of acting in it. What to do with it certainly was a difficult question. He would be reluctant by any vote of that Council to lead Mr. Brown to the supposition that his property was in any way jeopardised; but what would they do with their Surveyor—the total absence of business habits in whom alone was this serious difficulty to be attributed. He moved, therefore, as an amendment, that instead of approving the report of the Special Committee on the subject of Mr. Brown's encroachment in Spring-street, it be referred to the City Solicitor, to advise the Council as to its position in reference thereto.

Alderman WILSHIRE seconded the amendment.

Mr. HILL hoped the amendment would be adopted by the Council, not that he thought that any advice of the Solictor would place them in any better position, but because by adopting the amendment time would be afforded for more fully considering what should be their mode of dealing with the question.

Alderman ALLEN supported the amendment as the only resolution it would be safe for them to adopt to-day. He always considered that their Surveyor was an active and intelligent officer, and had made it his business to defend him against the attacks which had been at various times made upon him; nevertheless he (Aldermen A.) was bound to say in this instance he thought their Surveyor highly to blame.

Mr. EGAN supported the original motion, and defended the Surveyor against the charge of neglect which the mover of the amendment and other members had made against him.

Alderman FISHER in reply, maintained the position taken by the Committee in their report, that the whole of the blame in this transaction was attributable to the Surveyor General's department; and that Mr. Thompson, the principal officer, was the party of whom inquiry as to the line of Spring-street was made, both by the architect for Mr. Brown, and their officer, both of whom concur in the the statement that they were told that the line of Spring-street had been abandoned, and there was no plan thereof in existence.

The MAYOR then put the amendment, which was carried.

REPORTS ADOPTED.

The report of the improvement committee on the subject of removing the boundary fence in Market-street, between George and Pitt streets, at the building known as the Waterloo Stores—received on the 17th April.

The report of the improvement committee on the subject of forming and repairing Goulburn-street, from George to Elizabeth streets—received by the Council on 17th April.

The report of the improvement committee on the subject of repairing the entrance to Victoria-street, Woolloomooloo,—received on the 17th April.

The report of the improvement committee on the subject of certain posts, hoarding, &c., required by the city surveyor for the streets of the city—received on the 17th April.

The report of the improvement committee on the petition of certain inhabitants of Union-street, praying for repairs in that locality—received on the 17th April.

The report of the improvement committee on the subject of repairing Crescent-street—received on the 17th April.

The return of new buildings, and additions made to old ones, for the quarter ended the 31st March, 1848—received on the 1st May.

BUILDING FEES.

A letter from the city surveyor, of date 28th March, transmitting a list of building fees due on the 6th March, 1848, was laid on the table.

The Council adjourned at six o'clock until Thursday next.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MR. A. POLACK.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Oil Paintings, Chimney and Pier Glasses, German Silver Goods, Accordions, Chandelier, Cut Glass, and China Ornaments.

MR. E. SALAMON.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Gold and Plated Jewellery, Silver and Fancy Articles, Silver Tea Set, Cotton Velvets, Checks, Rugs, Silver-mounted Plated-ware.

MR. MORT.—At Deloitte's Wharf, Darling Harbour, at 11 o'clock, Oil Butts, Copper Nails, Brass Scuttles, and Surplus Stores of the Emigrant Ship Canton.

MR. STUBBS.—At his Mart, at a quarter before 12 o'clock, Two Houses in William-street, Riley Estate; at 12 o'clock, House and Land in Campbell-street, Riley Estate.

ABSTRACT OF THE EVIDENCE OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF 1848, ON THE SUBJECT OF RAILWAYS.

(Continued.)

THE only scientific evidence given on this enquiry was that of Mr. Shields, the Surveyor to the Corporation of the city of Sydney, and who had some knowledge of railway projections at home. We reserve his evidence therefore, till we have seen what is said of the capabilities of the introduction of railroads into this colony.

Mr. Henry Gilbert Smith, the introducer of steam into the rivers of Australia, says:—From the circumstance of Sydney being surrounded by so much barren country, I think that unless a system of railways be introduced into the colony, the good soils which lie so far from the capital will never be brought into cultivation, and will consequently remain comparatively useless. Mr. Smith supports the opinion expressed in the report of the Committee on Railroads, and expresses his decided preference of an experimental line to the southward. He believes too, that if constructed on economical principles, that railroads may be introduced between here and Goulburn profitably. He thinks a sufficient sum of money might be subscribed if the government would guarantee 5 per cent. interest for a term of years. With regard to Mr. Woore's report, Mr. Smith says—"My own opinion is, that Mr. Woore is not correct in recommending so many branch lines. It is generally considered that branch lines are worked at a loss, and they are frequently laid down merely for the sake of feeding the main trunk, and of adding to its traffic, though almost invariably at a loss." He states that the carrying out of this work would not interfere with the supply of labour for the interior, and that there is a very large class of labourers at present in Sydney disposable for that purpose. He says—"I think that railroads could be made without affecting the labour market to any great extent. I would suggest that as the government have resumed immigration to the colony, there would always be a number of persons, though not, perhaps, a very great number, who would accept temporary employment before they resolved to proceed into the interior, but who would also be open to employment in that interior, as soon as they should have such offers made them as they might consider advantageous; thus the disadvantage of emigrants upon their arrival remaining without any immediate employment, would be prevented."

Mr. R. W. Goodall, called in and examined on the desirability of a Goulburn line, says—"If a line were constructed towards Goulburn, I think it would be desirable that it should not be carried further, in the first instance, than the Stonequarry district. The traffic would then be proved, and if it were found profitable, the line might be carried on further. The work could not be carried on in this colony as in England, where various parts of a line are commenced at the same time under different contractors. This would be attended with great expense before any return could be obtained from the outlay." Mr. Goodall also thinks wooden railways particularly adapted to this colony, and that besides the wood being plentiful it is not likely to warp or twist. At the close of his evidence Mr. Goodall says—"I have carefully read Mr. Wilkinson's report on wooden railways, in the despatch from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State to his Excellency Governor Sir Charles A. Fitz Roy, and I consider the remarks therein are exceedingly applicable to this colony. It may be worthy of observation, that in this country we have not to contend with snow, nor with the derangements occasioned by extreme atmospheric influence. I see Mr. Wilkinson in the ninth paragraph of page seven, alludes to the lateral guide wheels. I am inclined to recommend that, in the event of a wooden railway being constructed, the rails should be all of iron bark (Eucalyptus Robusta), as that wood is less compressible than the others I have named. I have also read Mr. W. Bridges' remarks on the subject, and am glad to find that my own opinions agree so well with his."

Thomas Walker, Esq., called in and examined, says—"After giving the subject mature consideration, I think it most important for the advancement of the colony that the government should take immediate steps for the introduction of railways into it." He states further—"Judging from the statistics which were produced to the committee at the time when we took the matter into consideration, I think there would be sufficient traffic on a line to Goulburn, if the railway could be constructed on the scale of expense adverted to in a communication lately received by the Governor from Earl Grey, relative to American railways. * * * * * Provided the government guaranteed a dividend of not less than six per cent., for a period of ten years, I think that for the formation of a line to Goulburn, if it could be constructed on the scale of expense adverted to in the communication lately received from Earl Grey relative to American railways, and already referred to by me, as much as from £100,000 to £150,000 would be subscribed in the colony. I am of opinion that for carrying on the works within a few miles of Sydney, several hundreds of of men might, without difficulty, be engaged to work upon such undertakings, but who would not, under any circumstances, be induced to go far into the interior as shepherds and agriculturists." Mr. Walker does not think that a large amount of English capital would be invested in railroads in this colony at the present time, but advocates the incurring of a public debt, say to the extent of £150,000, for that purpose. On being asked whether there should be any stipulation, whether debentures issued for railway purposes should be received in payment for land or other purposes, he says it would do them no harm to make them so, but I do not think it would increase their value in the eyes of the public. It would be a very good arrangement to have them so; there might be individuals who might find them available in that way. Mr. Walker speaks from recent personal experience of the deficient existing means of traffic, but adds that without assistance from English capitalists he fears that sufficient means would not be raised within the colony for a southern line. Generally with regard to railroads, Mr. Walker states: "I would suggest that the government should, in the first place, take immediate measures to procure an accurate survey of some of the lines of railway most urgently required here, and an accurate estimate of the cost of constructing them, employing, for this purpose, a competent engineer who has been engaged in similar works in America. The establishment of railways in this country appears to me to be of such paramount importance to the welfare and advancement of the colony, that I think the government should employ whatever means it possesses to procure so great an advantage to the community. I am also of opinion, that the property in railroads should remain in the hands of government rather than be in those of a company of speculators; the traffic on them to be leased to a company or companies, as is done in France.

ELECTIONEERING MOVEMENTS.—Captain Dumaresq having received a requisition from the united counties of Hunter, Brisbane, and Bligh, has come forward as a candidate and addressed the electors. Mr. G. R. Nichols says he intends to contest the Northumberland boroughs with the present candidates. In Sydney canvassing is proceeding with great vigour, but the contradictory advertisements respecting Mr. Lowe sadly puzzle many of the electors. Mr. H. G. Smith has accepted the requisition from the electors of Cumberland, and it appears probable that Mr. Cowper and Mr. Smith will be unopposed.

CONFIRMATION.—The Bishop of Sydney will hold a general confirmation for the city of Sydney and its suburbs, in St. Andrew's Church, on Thursday, September 21.

SILK.—In consequence of the wet weather, the attendance at Lyons's room on the subject of silk growing was so small, that it was deemed expedient to postpone the meeting till Wednesday next.

WARD MEETING.—Yesterday evening, Mr. Lamb met a large number of the electors of Gipps Ward, at the Royal Oak, Miller's Point, and addressed them at considerable length. The principal topic of his speech was an analysis of Mr. Wentworth's famous Transportation Report, and the evidence appended to it: the meeting entirely concurred with the honorable gentleman in his decided opposition to the renewal of the convict system, and a resolution approving of Mr. Lamb as a representative for the city was carried by acclamation.

THE WEATHER.—The weather still continues extremely boisterous; the wind from the southward was very violent yesterday, and during the day a great deal of rain fell. The streets have become very much cut up, and several unfinished buildings have been damaged by the violence of the wind and rain. The roads throughout the county of Cumberland are in a very bad state, and it is very probable that some delay will take place in the southern mails due this morning. There has been no vessel from the Hunter since Friday evening.

HAWKESBURY AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.—With reference to some observations made by our Windsor correspondent on this subject, we are requested by the Secretary to state that the meeting referred to by our correspondent was not, as erroneously supposed, a meeting of members of the society, but of the committee, who were summoned in the usual manner by circular. The comments made, therefore, on the apathy of the members and neglect of the officers, were uncalled for.

ROBBERIES.—About eleven on Saturday night a large counterpane was stolen from out of a washing tub in the yard adjoining the house of person of the name of Shaw, in Castlereagh-street North. Between eight and nine o'clock on Sunday evening, whilst Mr. Wilkins, tobacconist, of George-street, was absent for a few minutes from his shop, some persons availing themselves of the door being left open, walked in and carried off half a keg of tobacco. Yesterday afternoon a man in the employ of Messrs. Fisher and Donaldson, of the Stockton Factory, was given in custody for stealing some tweed from the depôt in King-street, and subsequently a waiter at a neighbouring public-house was apprehended for receiving the stolen property.

INDISPUTABLY DRUNK.—Early on Sunday morning an aged female named Catherine Mitchell, a notorious drunkard, was found by the police in the George-street burial-ground, in a state more dead than alive. It appears that Mitchell, on the previous night, whilst under the influence of intoxication, had gone into the burial-ground to sleep it off, and had lain throughout the night exposed to the inclement weather that then prevailed. Subsequently a second female was found under precisely similar circumstances in a ditch near the Elizabeth-street burial-ground. Both the women were removed to the Benevolent Asylum; but from the enfeebled state they continue in, their recovery is somewhat doubtful.

POLICE OFFICE.—The magistrates present yesterday were the Mayor, Captain Innes, and Mr. Flood. Mr. Dawes, the second magistrate on the roster, did not attend his appointment. The magistrates for bench duty to-day are Alderman Fisher and Mr. Fanning.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held by Mr. Ryan Brenan yesterday, at Levy's, the American Hotel, Lower George-street, on view of the body of Benjamin Blundell, then lying in the house of a person named Goodwin, in Harrington-street, where he had resided. The deceased, it appeared from the testimony of a fellow-lodger in Goodwin's house, was advanced in years, and subsisted on a pension allowed him as a discharged soldier. From the time of his receiving the last payment, at the commencement of the present month, until about three or four days before his death, he had drank a large quantity of what is called "penny ale," and been in an almost continuous state of intoxication. During Saturday last he frequently complained of a pain in his head, but as he was moving about, and it was not considered he was ill, no notice was taken of it either by himself or others. About six o'clock in the afternoon, however he suddenly fell down, when he was immediately picked up, put into bed, and Dr. M'Kellar sent for; but on that gentleman's arrival life had just become extinct, and an attempt made to bleed him was unsuccessful. Dr. M'Kellar having given it as his opinion, that from the symptoms preceding death, it had resulted from apoplexy induced by previous intemperance, the Jury returned a finding in accordance therewith.

IT NEVER RAINS BUT IT POURS.—This adage is peculiarly applicable during wet weather to the Sydney Police Office. At such times the York-street Court has always to be vacated, in consequence of the rain coming through the ceiling as from a shower bath. The bench business has, therefore, as was the case yesterday, to be transacted in that very noisy Court, the George-street one, greatly to the public inconvenience. The want of the repairs alluded to having been spoken and written about for upwards of a twelvemonth, there is some hope that the work may be performed in the course of the year 1849.

STEALING A COAT.—A man of the name of William Jones was yesterday before the Police Court, charged with stealing a coachman's coat, the property of a cab-driver named Nichols. From Nichols's statement it appeared that on Sunday afternoon he had hung the coat over a fence in Hancock's Buildings, in Parramatta-street, where he resided, to dry, and shortly afterwards missing it, he went out to see if it had fallen down, when he was told that just previously a man had been seen to to remove it and walk away with it. The prosecutor immediately ran into Parramatta-street, and catching sight of the prisoner running towards Elizabeth-street, he called out stop thief, and Serjeant Bourke coming in an opposite direction to that in which Jones was running, secured him, with the coat over his arm. Jones, who offered no defence, was committed for trial.

EMBEZZLEMENT.—John Collins, charged by Messrs. Pite and Preston, of Pitt-street, in whose service he had been employed as collecting clerk, with embezzlement, was again before the Police Court yesterday. Mr. Pite stated that since the disposal on Saturday of the charge of receiving £5 from Mr. Sutherland, he had discovered that the prisoner had also been paid £7 by Mr. Barratt, on account of the firm, which he had not accounted for. The money had been received at various payments, one of which was as far back as August 1846. The prisoner was remanded until to-day for the evidence of Mr. Barratt.

A BRUTAL ASSAULT.—A man of the name of Christopher Kelly was yesterday placed at the bar of the Police Court, charged with a violent and brutal assault on a female named Cawsey residing in Kent-street. It appeared that Kelly had on Wednesday last taken a room in Cawsey's house, but as she found on Saturday morning he was unable to pay her any rent, she desired him to leave. This he appears to have done, but at a late hour of the night he returned, and having broken open a window got into the house. He then attacked an aged female who was sleeping in the room to which he had gained access, but who contrived to avoid some blows he made at her, and escaped into the street to procure police assistance. Kelly then proceeded to an inner apartment where Cawsey was in bed, and having dragged her out of it, kicked and beat her severely about the body and head, particularly over the eyes and upper portion of the face. The timely arrival of the police, who secured the ruffian, restrained violence which it was doubtful would have terminated only in deprivation of life. The evidence of the surgeon who had dressed Cawsey's wounds immediately after their infliction, being requisite, the prisoner was remanded until to-day.

COINING AND ELECTRO-MAGNETISM.—The man D'Aumaile, charged under the circumstances detailed in Friday's *Herald* with coining, was yesterday committed for trial. The person in whose house D'Aumaile had resided, proved that the galvanic battery, fused coin, dies, a soldering iron, and some works on Electro Metallurgy, Chemical Agents and Tests, and Researches on Light, found in the room he had occupied, were his property. The prisoner had been remanded with the view of a practical chemist giving evidence as to the manner in which the galvanic battery could be applied in the manufacture of spurious coin, but this was not now considered necessary, as

National Library of Australia
http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1513917

dies for casting three-penny-bits and shillings having been found in his possession, a sufficient cause for committal had been made out.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT AT BURGLARY.—Shortly after midnight on Saturday, a butcher named Powell, residing in Sussex-street, was roused from his bed by some loud and continued knocks at his door. On looking out of the window he saw two men who demanded admission to the house. Mr. Powell directed them to go away, but almost immediately afterwards the door of the house was forced, when two men rushed in, and Mr. Powell, who had in the mean time gone down stairs, was immediately attacked by one of them, but having a pistol in his hand he faced his assailant, and succeeded in detaining him until the arrival of the police, when he gave him into custody. In the mean time the second man, on seeing the resolute course taken by Powell, ran off. On the prisoner being brought before the Police Court yesterday he gave his name as George Lucas, and stated in his defence, that at the time of his going to Mr. Powell's house he was in that state of intoxication that he was unaware of what he was doing, was also ignorant whom the second person was that had been with him, and disclaimed all intention of committing a burglary. The testimony of the apprehending constable and Mr. Powell, however, invalidated these assertions, as when seen a few minutes before his breaking open the door and at the time of his doing so, he did not show either in speech or action the least symptoms of intoxication. Mr. Flood, before whom the case was tried, observed he should not put the colony to the expense of a prosecution by committing Lucas, but would deal with him summarily under the Vagrant Act for being illegally on Mr. Powell's premises, and therefore adjudged him a month's imprisonment in the Gaol as a House of Correction.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE

THE LAND REGULATIONS WITHIN THE SETTLED DISTRICTS.

To His Excellency Sir Charles Augustus Fitz Roy, Governor of New South Wales, &c.

(Per favour of the Sydney Morning Herald.)

SIR,—As it is the duty of every individual, in whatever community he may be placed, to exert his humble abilities in the cause of his adopted country, I venture to address you on a matter made at once a "*questio vexata*" by the stringency with which it applies to the interests of one class, and the favouritism and benefit extended to the other. The heading of this letter will at once point to the subject I am about to discuss—a subject which involves an absolute benefit and a withering curse. There is an old adage of very trite signification of "Let well alone," that appears to me, your Excellency, as applying to governments and legislation, is expressed by the sage Bacon, in words of warning philosophy; and their import should ever be the load-star of those who sway a government, or those who hold the balance of a people's destiny. "It is good," says that philosophical Nestor, "not to try experiments in states, except the necessity be urgent, or the utility be evident; and well to beware that it be reformation that draweth on the change; and not the desire of change that pretendeth the reformation."

These are ideas, immediately bearing on the land question, more particularly in the settled districts. They point to leases, rights, forbiddings, penalties, preferments, family dismemberments, and separations, petty serfdom, a tenantless soil, the earth untilled, and the colony a nation of denuded mendicants. These are the changes about to be induced on January, 1849; on that day, the earth is to be locked up, the ploughshare broken, the harrow untined, the sickle snapped, and no grain is to be grown on the lands of the Crown. Where then, your Excellency, shall the people seek for sustenance? Shall they seek it in the rented land of the freeholder? If found necessary for the freeholder, who has homesteads of his own, flats and uplands, alluvial and fertile, to buy wheat of the little squatter, (which hundreds, nay thousands, are doing this moment as being cheaper than growing it themselves), how shall the man subject to a rental grow with a profit? how shall he battle with two out of every three adverse seasons? how your Excellency make up his rent money? how support a family, how keep his hands from picking and stealing, which it is supposed these land regulations were in a measure formed to prevent, if support is denied him? and support is denied him if he be forced to till the lands generally at a rental. Camden, perhaps one of the most fertile seats in the colony—bear witness to it. How many families there, and in that neighbourhood, and along the Cowpastures, have given up the land let to them for nothing, driven out by the dreadful uncertainty of the grain seasons of New South Wales?

Why then, Sir, in a colony like this, shall a check be put to a necessary production, where the hot blast's withering sears the grain in ear; where the wheat bending for the sickle falls to waste at its touch? Unlike grain-growing countries generally, the rains are partial rather than periodical; which must consequently make wheat growing more a speculation than any other pursuit.

I need not tell your Excellency that to foster production, and keep a country's resources within herself, is the duty of every statesman; that is where there is no excess over consumption. To fetter the former is to make the latter consequent upon it. The colony never has, without the least restriction on agriculture, when any man who wished might have fenced in a piece of productive, unlocated soil, grown sufficient wheat for her own consumption. With a territory larger than Europe, with her millions of broad acres, with her slaves for the bit they eat and the woollen they wear, she has ever been dependent on the sister colonies in a great measure for her food.

I would beg your Excellency to turn to the honorable the Colonial Secretary's statistical returns of the imports of human food for these last eight years. What a lesson do they not read, and a host of truths call up, as bearing on the present subject. Is it not a document, Sir, that puts to shame the Algerine restriction of leasing lands within the settled districts for pastoral purposes only? No later than the year just expired, you will find the sum of £52,740 set down as the value of imports of wheat, bread stuffs, and rice, five per cent., or thereabouts, of the whole value of our colonial exports. This is the mass of sustenance, as enumerated, imported in 1847 (weigh it your Excellency in a just balance, with the prohibition, and judge to which "Mene mene tekel" will apply) 224,720 bushels wheat, 5,335,680 lbs. flour and bread, 1,044,988 lbs. rice, and 37,469 bushels barley, oats, and pease. Turn then, your Excellency, to the grain production of the colony; you will find, Sir, that in the years 1844, 1845, and 1846, there was more grain grown than in the year just passed, and more land in cultivation; and yet, despite all that, the value of the bread stuffs imported, taking the three years above named collectively, was greater in proportion; the addition, to the population, in looking over these calculations, must not for a moment be lost sight of, as the rapidly increasing numbers which are now, and will continue to flow in from the British dominions, will of course require a share of this dearly bought food.

In 1838, the population numbered 97,912 souls — there was grown 469,140 bushels wheat. In 1839, with a population of 114,356, 805,140 bushels were produced, or nearly double the quantity of the year preceding; more than double the quantity was imported, and its declared value was £285,110, or 400 per cent. over 1838. The amount sent out of this devoted country for these last eight years for food alone, has been one million two hundred thousand pounds,—and all this, your Excellency, in the face of men taking up and tilling almost any portion of the government unlocated lands of the colony. How, then, is a famine in the land to be prevented? (if not famine, food will not be within reach of the poor) if those in the unsettled districts are only allowed to grow for their own consumption; and those on government lands, within the settled districts, not allowed to grow at all. To place such a barrier to the production of human food, is as cruel as it is impious; cruel, because the poor are in a measure prevented obtaining cheap food; impious, because it wrestles with the command of almighty God of—"replenish the earth and subdue it." That high command was to prevent the calamity of famine, and to make his human family blest with abundance.

These regulations, if put in force, will bear heavily on the country's prosperity. The now advancing towns must recede, because of the trade that will be drawn away, by the extirpation of the small settler; and if not drawn away, still divided by competition. And if divided, the division, not being made up in proportion, by any increase of trade, will not support it. There will be no grain grown, no dairy produce, no hay, no vegetables; in fact, there will be no population except the landlord and his servants. They never have given the character and wealth to towns. It was the little squatter and settler, that gave them their present importance. It was the grain grower of family, and the dairyman, that gave the impetus to increasing their wealth. Deny, your Excellency, this increase and improvement, and you prostrate the artizan and mechanic: if trade does not give the trader the means of erecting buildings, they cannot expect employment.

I would ask your Excellency how small capitals are to be invested? I should like to know how a man with £500, who has been brought up either to grazing or agriculture, is to invest his money! Shall he take up land in the unsettled districts, buy sheep, and become flockmaster? He cannot—for the land within reasonable reach of a market is locked up for fourteen years. If he be disposed for the intermediate, all available country is shut up; if wishing to graze in the settled districts, and pay the government rent for the land, pre-emption, commonage right, and penalty, whistle him off, to go down the wind to prey at fortune.

What should give the purchaser, or those who have had lands granted to them, the right of monopolising three times the quantity of land which they hold, and a commonage right beside, over those who are willing to pay whatever reasonable demand may be made by the government? Why, in common justice and honesty, is the little man, who is by far the greater staff to the state than the affluent one, to be denied the opportunity of making a home, and driven with his family to become slaves, after living in independency?—I will not say servants, for the day is not far distant when there will be such an abundance of labour, that men will have to toil for a miserable pittance.

I say an abundance of labour, your Excellency, the term is too mild,—the colony will be overwhelmed by the pauper population of Great Britain. Even now, the parishes in England are making a fund from their poor rates, to get rid of their human superfluities. The United Kingdom, like France, groans under the press of mendicity. Poverty is daily consuming her—festering masses of mendicants are continually feeding on her trade and industry. The outward pressure is becoming tremendous; nay, the very workhouses are daily and hourly giving birth to nursling beggars. Last year, above twenty millions of money was given for their support, and who can say to what boundless extent pauperism will be carried! It is impossible the burthen can be endured much longer. It must be lightened, and this colony, as well as other dependencies of the Crown, will be made to bear no inconsiderate share of this crushing fardel. Ireland alone has her myriads; and to remove them from the soil is the only course to restore peace, security, and support.

Of a necessary consequence, then, thousands upon thousands will be cast upon these shores. How are they to derive support? Nay, how to be employed? Shall it be said on purchased lands: there will be none, excepting those already purchased: for no bargains will be struck at 20s. per acre, or £640 for 640 acres. I would fain ask your Excellency, what lands have been purchased at that rate, and in those golden blocks; and what lands will be bought on such prohibitory conditions?

It has been generally thought that the wishes of the imperial government were to concentrate more the population. Why, Colonel Wakefield's theory of 20s. per acre if it is not? Is it to be supposed that these regulations are to assist in the accomplishment, or to run counter to it, which it obviously does—rather assisting by the wholesale scatter edicted by the promulgation, than giving families an opportunity of forming homesteads?

Landlord and tenant has been Ireland's curse: too much of such a system in New South Wales will never answer. Middlemen and small freeholders are what is required for this colony, and for all states. Let them but once make their home, and that home unencumbered, and they will stand by it and their country in every vicissitude.

At a time like this, when political convulsions are shaking Europe with their throes; when the very world seems almost to bend before the blast of republicanism; when famine at home, made more harrowing by pestilence; and earthquake abroad, are confusing the people; when all rational reasonable men are expecting war, and dread the innovation of infectious disloyalty; it behoves your Excellency to give the middleman a station and a stake in society. It is your duty, in your loyalty to Her Majesty, and love of justice, to place them in such a position as to make them contented with their lot, by distributing right. It were wise and politic every facility were given them of employing labour themselves, of making homes for those families at a cheap rental or low purchase, rather than drive them to servitude, that they may be endeared to the country that nourishes and supports them. Gratitude will bind them then to duty to their Queen and country, where they can stand on their own hearths, to defend them from invasion by a foreign power or internal commotion.

Give them this, your Excellency, or so act that it may not be prevented. You may then have some confidence in the thousands of good and useful men, whose principles these land regulations will serve but to embitter and corrupt.

The great principle of equity to all classes is meeted out by Providence. Injustice may for a time prevail; but causes and issues soon restore the balance. The corn laws are an exemplification of this great fact: opposed to the interests of the wealthiest, greatest, and lordliest aristocracy in the world, three minds—Cobden, Bright, and Wilson—assailed them, and, as if endowed with a god-like agency, broke in upon them at all points, defeated injustice, and gave cheap bread to the poor.

If the land, your Excellency, is *not to be* tenanted; if production is to be frustrated, to aggrandize the few, how are the projected railways to be supported? Those highways which can alone make this colony of significance and importance. These regulations place a barrier to their establishment and advancement as formidable as can be conceived. The elements, that should foster and support them, are to be consumed as stubble. The moneys now lying in the Savings' Bank, belonging to the poor, must not be invested; nor may the moneys which pertain to the Government, as dust will only be returned for gold.

Had Minos sat in Council with all the Harpies they never could have conceived regulations more injurious to the poor and detrimental to the country. Had they wished to raise famine, poverty, discord, and crime, they never could have done it more effectually than the present promulgated laws of the lands of the Crown within the settled districts.

I have no interest at all in this matter; I am neither a landholder nor a small settler. I now write for the benefit of the many, which must be considered the interest of the country.

If therefore your Excellency, although it is an imperial order, you can stay its working for a time; if it is possible by any means in the exercise of a prerogative, which your exalted position gives you, make them more favourable for the interests of the poor,—your name will be exalted and revered, because you will be the means of preventing the breaking up of many a happy family and happier home—whose home is the soil they tilled, and the gardens they cultivated; and whose disbandment to menial degradation, after years of independence, will plunge into servility; and because you will tend to the happiness and prosperity of the whole colony.

In conclusion, Sir, I need but remind you that the voice of the people is the voice of God.

I have the honour to remain,
Your Excellency's obedient, humble servant,
PUBLICUS.

July 8, 1848.

MISCELLANEOUS EXTRACTS.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS—THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

(From the Times, February 15.)

THERE is a fate against the public buildings of this country. The spell is not in our architects, it is not in our quarries, it is not in our resources, but some where or other in the chapter of accidents, and in the mind of the people. "Tell it not in Gath," we are almost afraid that constitutional monarchy is rather republican in its tastes. Since the fall of Wolsey the history of our national architecture has been one series of short comings and reverses. Harry the Eighth was more given to pull down than to build. His three children trod in his steps. Queen Elizabeth loved to see her favourites ruin themselves with magnificent mansions, and lived on their splendour. Charles the First was a man of taste and employed Inigo Jones to build a palace worthy of this empire; its numerous quadrangles would have filled the whole space between Northumberland House, Parliament-street, and the river. One bit was finished, namely, that out of which the royal founder stepped to the block. The fire of London and Sir Christopher Wren almost redeemed the credit of the nation. But that great man, thwarted, stinted, insulted in every possible way, spent a long life of architectural martyrdom. For the sufferings he endured with patience he might almost be canonized. His plan for the metropolis was shelved, and his original design for St. Paul was cut into two stories, divided into aisles and otherwise maltreated, till little but the architect's marvellous power of construction survives. Gibbs was a great man, but only built a few churches. Of the civil edifices raised since that date the tale is soon told. Somerset-house is a splendid exception, but still unfinished. The Post-office and the British Museum are gloomy and grand, or severe and stupid, as people may happen to take it. It already turns out that neither of them is large enough for its purpose. The Bank scarcely rises to the elevation of a very handsome mews. The Exchange is the finest civil structure in the city, but it is what Euclid calls a trapezium, having a gigantic portico at the little end, and a dwarf tower at the big end; it is externally a nest of shops, and internally a very narrow quadrangle containing a very large statue. The National Gallery we leave at present in the hands of its numerous and implacable foes. Buckingham Palace is sent back to the architect to be disguised in a new title-page and frontispiece, like an unsaleable book. These are some of our failures. Time would fail to tell of all.

How is this? Mediocrity of talent may possibly have something to do with it, for the genius of a Palladio, a Michael Angelo, or a Bramante, nay, even of our own Wren, would have broken out through any obstacles; but the chief reason is economy and interference. Yet, we must say, that if liberality is any where expedient, it is in the public buildings of a great constitutional country. Those buildings are the outward expressions of a political unity which should be loved and admired. The greater the nation the greater also is the tendency of private wealth and display to throw the state into the shade. We need not go beyond our own country and metropolis to witness this result. The mansions of the nobility, not only in their imposing aggregate, but even in some particular instances, give an air of meanness to the public edifices. There is little of which the people can be proud to call it their own. There is little to improve their taste, to raise their aspirations, and impress the image of the commonwealth on their minds. When they have stood upon Waterloo-bridge—a private speculation—and seen the river front and private terrace of Somerset-house, when they have walked through the Royal Exchange, looked into the Long-room of the Custom-house, paid two-pence for a peep into St. Paul's, been hurried at six-pence a-head through the Tower, ascended the really magnificent staircase of the Museum—if they are fortunate enough to hit the right day,—examined the strange medley of pictures in the National Gallery, and felt a momentary awe in Westminster Abbey, the people have seen about as much as they are likely to see in this metropolis for many a long year. Hardly is there one public place, one portico, one exhibition, one sacred aisle, one place consecrated by the recollections, or the trophies, or the productions of genius and worth, into which the wearied commonalty can escape from their dingy homes and noisy thoroughfares. Hardly is there one pile which they can contemplate with pride as faithfully representing the institutions, the genius, and the patriotism of their country.

The new houses of Parliament are a great, and, in our humble opinion, a successful attempt to supply this deficiency; and it is with a degree of indignation that we see them exposed to a storm of paltry cavil and sneer. After so safe a deliverance as they met with through the fiery ordeal of last night's debate, we can hardly regret that occasion. But they who are moderately acquainted with the history of great buildings and the lives of the most distinguished architects, will only recognize the repetition of a hacknied vulgarism in the attacks upon all that Mr. Barry has or has not done. In those attacks we see nothing but a sentiment which, in spite of its economic pretences, flippant criticism, and turbulent impatience, displays the want of a high and generous patriotism. The new palace of Westminster is the palace not merely of a great monarch, but of the first and noblest constitutional government in the world. As St. Peter's to the Roman Catholic communion, as our own St. Paul's to the churches of the Reformation, so are the Halls of Westminster to the cause of constitutional liberty all over the world. Such is the spot now covered, such the idea now embodied, by the august pile slowly rising on the banks of our Thames.

The design and style of the building were hardly brought into question last night. As, therefore, every month's progress has further developed its merits, and it has already outlived many hasty criticisms to which it seemed obnoxious in its earlier stages, perhaps it is unnecessary to express any strong opinion on this subject. There is no great edifice in the world which is entirely successful, or, still more, which is altogether fortunate in its situation and surrounding objects. With his site and the circumstances provided for him, with some troublesome conditions imposed, with many purposes, both peculiar and complex, to be answered, with the genuine architecture of the fifteenth century to be adapted to the uses of the nineteenth, with the Council Halls of a vast empire to be erected round the throne of the Plantagenets, and all to be done usefully, worthily, and lastingly, Mr. Barry has so far achieved as much as might have been expected from any architect of ancient or modern times. On this point we will only appeal to Lord Morpeth's and Sir R. Inglis's eloquent description of his almost overpowering task, and the successful devotion with which the architect has given himself to it.

In such undertakings, which are unavoidably progressive in their scale, their purposes, and their decoration, it is eminently unfair to revert too rigorously to the original estimate of time or expense. The stringent rule of using one quarry, the addition of a vast embankment to the original plan, the increased accommodation for private business, the fire-proof construction, the growing demand for internal and external decoration in every possible form, and the new and most elaborate plans of ventilation, have all created a delay, which, after all, is nothing compared with the tedious progress of other great buildings. The edifice, or rather the vast collection of edifices, ought to be regarded rather *as it is*, that as it was to be. If it can be shown to be actually excessive in any point, to be extravagant either in style or dimensions, let it be so stated; but it is evident that the legislature was under no obligation to adhere to an insufficient or naked design. The excess on the original estimate has not, indeed, been so formidable as Mr. Osborne and his supporters would have us suppose; but, be it small or great, it is not the question. What we have to ask is, whether the building be proportioned to the wants of the legislature, to the dignity of its purpose, and to the glory of this empire. If it does not exceed this proportion—if it does not transgress that standard of splendour which is fixed by the town and country residences of our wealthy nobility, and if it only gives the British constitution a palace and a home that can vie with the Hotels de Ville of the German burgher, or the gorgeous halls of despotism, then we have no reason to grudge the expense, to chide the delay, or to censure an architect who has only shown himself equal to the occasion.

ABDICATION OF SIR ROBERT PEEL.

(From the Daily News.)

THE announcement we are about to make is doubtless one which will be regarded as too startling for easy belief; but of its truth there can be no question. Sir Robert Peel has formally, and as finally as he is capable of doing anything, renounced the leadership even of his own section of the Conservative party! The separation between the two fractions of that party has thus been rendered permanent and complete. Hitherto the severance of the majority from the once absolute leader wore the aspect rather of stubborn insubordination than of decisive and irreconcileable hostility. Sir R. Peel had accomplished his purpose through their obedient instrumentality, while he was a minister; and he could afford to look superciliously on, while they chafed and fretted in the impotence of leaderless opposition. It was mutiny of the rank and file against the staff, who clung together firmly and effectively, biding their time, free to laugh outright at the blunders of Bentinckism, and ready to take the inarticulate host once more into their pay, when a proper opportunity should arrive. So at least men construed the rather equivocal and oscillating movement of the 110 during the session. It needed a perpetual reiteration of the notice, that "there was no connexion with the former establishment on the same side of the way," to keep an incredulous and forgetful public in mind of the wrongs and slights that had produced the disruption of the "great Conservative party." In fact, a considerable part of the occupation of the protectionist chiefs lay in finding out from day to day something new to quarrel about with their provokingly distinguished and unquarrelsome neighbours on the Opposition benches. When the right side of any new question was pre-occupied by the Peelites, they were generally ready to take the wrong rather than not make a distinction. And when, on the recent occasion, Lord G. Bentinck, Mr. Baring, and Mr. Disraeli, presumed to go right for once with Sir Robert Peel, they were willing to take a loan of poor Mr. Goulburn from him, and ready to fling overboard the three ablest men of their section. Sooner than surrender at discretion to Sir Robert, they were ready to follow the indiscretion of Lord Granby, who has, it now appears, after a reluctant enthronisation last week, already manifested an irrepressible desire to abdicate. But there is hope for valour when it recked least thereof. A new leaf has been suddenly turned in the chapter of party history, which promises to save the dulness and indocility of protectionism all further trouble as to self-identification. The ambiguous lips have at length been seen to move; the dreaded oracle has once more given forth plain and simple sounds: frowns and looks askance are no longer necessary, the Conservative minority have cut their obsolete friends, and boldly resolved upon taking henceforward a demonstrative course of their own. A meeting of the friends and followers of Sir Robert Peel took place, we understand, on Saturday last, when the line which it was most expedient for their future interest to pursue was the subject of deliberation. It was agreed upon unanimously, that the indeterminate position they had hitherto occupied between the Liberals and the Protectionists was no longer tenable. Their moderation must daily expose them to be confounded with the Whigs; their professions of adherence to the old political faith of 1835 and 1841—to be identified too frequently with the puerility and passion of the "dangerous classes" of Toryism. Some change of tactics had become indispensable, if their sectional *prestige* and distinctiveness was to be preserved. The present Government must not, indeed, be systematically assailed, or driven prematurely from power; yet it was constitutionally meet, and to those concerned personally desirable, that the country should be kept in mind that there were, after all, another set of men, able and willing to take office if need should be—men united together by ties of more endurance than spleen or disappointment, and qualified by something better than self-conceit and "a courageous conscience" to accept the serious responsibilities of rule. But was the great architect of their political fortune ready to assume ostensibly the lead and guidance of the band once more? On the contrary, Sir Robert told his friends distinctly, that he felt himself debarred from doing so by the resolution which upon deliberate reflection he had formed, never to place himself in such a position as that he could reasonably be called upon to take office again. He reminded them that no man was justified, in a constitutional point of view, in heading a parliamentary opposition, who was not prepared, on the defeat or dissolution of the ministry he opposed, to assume the responsibility of supplying their place. Were he now to take the leadership of a Conservative opposition, he should feel himself bound, should circumstances demand it, to enter anew upon the arduous cares and duties of official life. For this he was neither desirous nor disposed. He preferred the independence and ease of a comparatively unambitious station, and intimated distinctly that his present determination was never to take office again. But his advice and vote were at the service of whomsoever they might select as their parliamentary leader. He did not wish to lead; but he would cheerfully follow. Perhaps they could not do better than agree to name Lord Lincoln their chief, under whose green banner he, Sir Robert, would be the first soldier to enlist. The old habit of obedience restrained all thought of discussion; other thoughts, perhaps, concurred to stifle rising jealousies. The Conservatives present could not fail to remember how similar a part Pitt had played with their fathers half a century ago; they recalled the reason why Addington was chosen as deputy absolute in 1801: they looked at the delighted Lincoln, and were satisfied. Truly, of all the liberties Sir Robert Peel has taken with the character and patience of his party, this is the most marvellous and amusing. Lord Lincoln King of Conservatism!—or rather regent, while it is his Majesty's pleasure not to be himself.

March on, my boys, nor be dismayed
For loss of your commander;
For Lincoln, he shall be your king,
And I'll be general—under.

IMPRESSIONS OF THE LATE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

To the Editor of the Times.

SIR,—On my return to England, I hear, with extreme surprise, that what has been passing in France is regarded by many persons, even of the more educated classes, not only with the interest and admiration which certain features of it are so well calculated to excite, but with unqualified approbation and enthusiasm. As it is to be presumed (or hoped) that the persons who judge the matter are thus led to do so by the persuasion that the change which has been wrought, at so vast and unquestioned an expense of individual suffering and terror, is for the good of the people, and that the people are convinced it is so, allow an eye-witness to recommend to them a little more careful inquiry into facts, and a little more thoughtful view into the future.

It is impossible that any who are excited to enthusiasm by a relation of these astonishing events can feel so profound an interest in the French people as those who, like myself, owe life and property to their forbearance; who have seen and heard from eye-witnesses various touching traits of magnanimity, and who have been the objects of generous solicitude on the part of men trembling for the very existence of their all, and so worn out with incessant watching, that they might well have been forgiven for losing all recollection of the dangers or fears of strangers. Personally, then, the impressions I received were calculated to raise my opinion of the French people, and to strengthen my attachment to the country, rather than the contrary.

It is, perhaps, for this very reason—it is because I do care a great deal more for France than those who so recklessly hail this disorganization of the entire frame of her society, that I view it on the contrary, with the profoundest regret, sadness, and alarm. I must add that these, and no other, are the sentiments which I have heard expressed by Frenchmen of every party and of every class, without exception.

I have seen daily and intimately persons of all parties; Legitimatists, *Conservateurs*, or Adherents of the late government—adherents of the Mole Ministry of half-an-hour—adherents of the Barret Ministry, equally short-lived—friends and intimates of members of the Provisional Government. I can most truly and distinctly affirm that I saw and heard nothing from any of them, but alarm and consternation, mingled with the strongest condemnation of the two conflicting parties whose obstinacy had brought about a collision which everybody had feared, though no one's fears had come within the widest range of the reality. I heard only expressions of the conviction that the present order of things could not last; that in spite of the heroic efforts, the excellent intentions, and the acknowledged talents of several members of the Government, it had undertaken to construct an edifice which must fall, and crush them under its ruins: that it was now forced by fear upon promises, and would be forced upon acts, utterly inconsistent with the stability of any Government whatever. In short, the profoundest anxiety and alarm sit at the heart of the educated classes of France, of whatever party: and not the least, of those who have undertaken the awful task of ruling her. Of that you may be fully assured.

English Liberals will perhaps say, "This we expected; but the people?" Well, I must affirm that, if by "people" they mean the industrious, quiet working classes, the real basis of society, the object of the respect and solicitude of enlightened rulers,—if they mean these men, the alarm and consternation are greater among them than in the higher classes, in proportion to the slenderness of the resources they have to fall back upon; in many cases this amounts to a sort of blank despair. The more clear-sighted among them see the terrible chances that await them; they see capital leaving the country, confidence destroyed, and employment suddenly suspended or withdrawn, to an extent never seen before.

Let me mention a few small but significant facts:—

My locksmith told me he had always employed four men; he had discharged three. An English pastry-cook, who has constantly employed fifteen journeymen, was about to discharge nearly all. Everybody is turning away servants, especially men, as the more expensive. I was told that good carriage-horses had been sold for 500 francs each. A vast number of houses are becoming tenantless; the removal of the English alone would make a visible change in this respect. And what, think you, are the feelings of all the tribe of water-carriers, washerwomen, and the humble dependents for existence in these houses? Nothing, during the three days, seemed to me more affecting and alarming than the sight of the humblest ministrants to the prime wants of life rushing from door to door, even in the quietest streets, to get their hard labour accomplished in safety. Our *porteur d'eau* was every morning our earliest informant of the events of the night, and I was struck with the good sense and clearness of his views. "*Ces messieurs parlent d'égalité,*" he said; *est qu'ils veulent se faire porteurs d'eaux! C'est absurde—ce sont des mensonges.*" ("These gentlemen talk of equality; will they turn water-carriers? It is absurd—these are lies.) "*Ils vons nous ruiner tous.*" ("They are going to ruin us all.") These last words I heard frequently repeated by persons of the working classes. A poor commissioner, who, for high pay, and through long *détours*, conveyed a letter for me on the 23rd, came in looking aghast. "*Nous voila sans maitre,*" ("Here we are, without a master") said he, "*Bon Dieu! qu'est ce que nous allons devenir?*" ("Good God! what will become of us?" "*Un pays sans maitre ce n'est plus un pays,*" ("A country without a master is no longer a country"); "*nous allons retomber dans la barbarie.*" ("We shall fall back into barbarism." This, indeed, was so soon felt by all, that masters were appointed. But has that restored the feeling of reverence for authority, or of confidence in those who wield it, indispensable to civil society?

I heard with astonishment English people on the road saying, "Oh, all is quiet now." "All is going on very well now." From no Frenchman have I heard this superficial view of the case. Paris is indeed quiet enough, but it is the quiet of exhaustion, fear, distrust, and dejection. The absolute silence of the streets at night was awful. But a few nights before the 22nd, I had complained of the incessant roll of carriages during this season of balls. From the night of the 26th to the 3rd of March the most retired village could not have been more utterly noiseless. Not a carriage—not a foot-fall—except at intervals the steady and silent step of the patrol of the National Guard, listened for as the sole guarantee for safety. "Every man," said a grocer, wearing the uniform of the Guard, to me in his shop, "must now defend his own. We have no protectors but ourselves; no police; no army."

That so little disturbance to private life occurred in this elementary state of society is what can never be admired enough; but to admire the state, or the measures that led to it, is to abdicate all claim to reason.

From the time the National Guard felt that it had to defend what all men have an interest in defending, its exertions have been almost superhuman. A friend of mine, a gentleman of delicate and refined habits, has been in a bed only once between the 22nd of February and 2nd of March. "*Les Parisiens sont sur les dents,*" said an officer of the line, with whom I travelled from Paris to Amiens. But how long can this last? How long are the gentlemen of Paris to have to escort criminals from the prisons to the courts of justice, or to do duty at the doors of the theatres? Already it is to be hoped some police is organised; but how long will it be before the people will repose with confidence under the ordinary protection of the law?

The real deep-seated and deeply felt calamity is the increasing disposition of the French people to resort to violence for the redress of their grievances. Thinking men see with alarm that this is becoming the habit of the country, or, rather, of Paris. The least orderly, the least trustworthy, the least estimable part of its population, have discovered the secret of their power, and have grown confident from repeated success. They are generally men whom youth, disposition, poverty, and independence of all ties render consummately careless of life; they are brave, prompt, and clever. The more sober and stable part of society will not move till the necessity is urgent—that is, till it is too late.

When passions and terrors have subsided, and men may safely say what they know and think (which nobody can now), the world will be astonished to learn how insignificant (as force) were the beginnings of this mighty movement. A Frenchman of great intelligence who followed and watched the whole from first to last, and who on Tuesday night assured me it was nothing—a *gaminèrie*,—related to me the whole fearful growth of the torrent. The attack on the Government was (as one of your correspondents has justly remarked) contemptible enough, but its extreme unpopularity had left it without defence. The National Guard—little dreaming of what was to come—would not turn out to save a ministry, or even a King, it hated or despised; the army will never act without the National Guard;—that is now ascertained and acknowledged. The Government fell before a mob of daring boys, aided by a few desperate men.

But nothing can be more complete than the mistake of those who think that the people who were hostile to the Government and the King, intended the total overthrow of the constitution. Even among the armed ruffians who rushed into the Chamber of Deputies, it was only one voice that called out, on the nomination of the Duchess of Orleans as Regent, "*Il est trop tard.*" This I heard from a friend who was present, and who witnessed the whole of that dreadful scene; where all authority, all order, all reverence, whether for persons or institutions, for youth or age, for rank or worth, for childhood or womanhood—for everything that has ever claimed the respect, the tenderness, the obedience, or the pity of man, was trodden in the dirt.

General—I might almost say universal—is the conviction in France that the republic cannot stand, that "*les choses ne peuvent pas aller comme ça*" (to use the people's expression), monarchy has been so completely dragged in the mire, that one cannot but doubt the expediency of attempting to revive it, or the possibility of establishing it on the only solid basis—the respect of the people. It has, it is true, been very unfortunate in its representative; for though perfection is not to be expected in a king, some degree of elevation and dignity of sentiment—some of the qualities of a gentleman, are; at all events they are indispensable; and the want of them left Louis Philippe without a friend, and rendered his fall unhonoured and unlamented. But it is one thing to preserve a venerable building from decay and ruin, and another to build it up again when it has been desecrated, polluted, and levelled to the ground. We may well ask, where is the power competent to this task?

I cannot have so little faith in the good sense of my countrymen as to doubt that they will see how suicidal has been the course taken by a portion of the workmen of France. It is impossible that they should be so blinded to their own interests as to believe that any good can result to them from acts which inevitably dry up the sources of national prosperity, destroy trade, and leave vast masses of men without employment. It is impossible that they can believe that manufacturers will continue to produce, when there is nobody to buy, or that governments can compel those to consume who have no money to pay. But if there be any who are obnoxious to such gross delusions, I recommend them to go to Paris; to walk along the once gay, and now gloomy boulevards; to look into the deserted shops; and, above all, to see the pale, anxious, and unquiet faces in them. These shops, when filled with the buyers, represented the labour of tens of thousands. What becomes of these when they are empty?

"Are you a little more tranquil?" I said to a *cremiere* or milkseller, in her little shop, some days after the event. "Not much, Madam; *la chose n'est pas finie*;—things cannot go on thus." She spoke the language of all France. At Amiens people openly avowed their entire dislike to the idea of a Republic, and declared that they conformed only for the sake of order, and in the confidence that another state of things must arise—the sentiment, we are assured, of nearly all the provinces.

But, be opinions what they may, it is consolatory to see that there is now but one party in France,—that of order and peace. The Legitimatists, who have so long declined all share in public life, are acting with admirable devotion to their country. There is also a prodigious amount of good feeling and good sense in the mass, mingled with the more obvious error and vice, and with deplorable and dangerous ignorance.

It is impossible, it would be criminal, to despair of France. But while we look on it with interest, admiration, and hope, let us not fall into so great a blunder as to admire what we see her best sonsdeplore, or to affect an enthusiasm and a confidence they are so far from feeling. Let us imitate them; let each, according to his station and ability, try to sustain order, to silence malignant passions, to correct dangerous delusions and false hopes, and to support the courage of those who have the will, and may have the power, to save their country and Europe from more terrible calamities.

London, March 6.

SKETCH OF M. GUIZOT.

THE *British Quarterly Review* draws a portrait of M. Guizot at the time he was in power. It says:—

"The only merit which we can accord to M. Guizot, as a minister, is, that under his government the peace of Europe has been preserved. But this merit belongs not chiefly, nor yet in the greatest degree, to him, for the whole of Europe is now disposed to be peaceable: and with Great Britain the desire to be so is a predominant passion, and not a mere capricious and fitful feeling. The desire for peace is ever a predominant feeling with the middle classes of France—those classes whose organ and mouth-piece and minister M. Guizot has ever been. He is the minister of the French *bourgeoisie*, and if as such he has considered many material and some subaltern interests of France in an undue degree, he has too often forgotten the dignity and honour of his country in her foreign relations. It does not become a great, chivalrous, and gallant nation like France to be tricky or jesuitical, yet tricky, dishonest, and jesuitical that great and civilised country has appeared, and, we fear, has in reality been since 1840. In becoming the minister of the middle classes in France, M. Guizot has forgotten their virtues and remembered only their errors and vices. Below the middle stature, somewhat square-built, and of an aspect always reserved, if not severe, with a proud and piercing eye, M. Guizot strikes you at first sight as a man of thoughtful and reflective habits, and of an energy subdued rather than extinguished by severe study. Approach him nearer, and you will perceive that he is more spare in flesh, more sombre in appearance, more livid in look, than you supposed at a distance. His features, when excited, assume a disagreeable aspect—his lips become contracted, his eyes appear deeper sunk in their cavernous orbits, and his whole appearance gives token of a person of restless and melancholy, as well as of a meditative, disposition. There is no gaiety in his look or manner. He does not laugh or joke with his neighbour on the bench of ministers, and appears altogether absorbed in public affairs or in his own reflections. He exhibits, on his entrance to the Chamber, the impassibility of a professor or college tutor. He crosses his arms, inclines his head on his breast, and attentively listens to the discussion. But if the orator at the tribune attacks the man or his system, Guizot becomes restless or excited, rises from his seat, interrupts the speaker, strikes his desk with his wooden paper-knife, and, in giving a loud contradiction to the member in possession of the house, asks to be heard in reply. At the tribune, notwithstanding his diminutive stature, his appearance is imposing, for he has an impressive countenance; there is much latent fire in his deep eye, and, notwithstanding his dictatorial and pedantic air, there is a certain dignity in his manner. His voice is full and sonorous, but it is neither varied in tone nor very flexible. His style of speaking appears more of the Genevese than of the French school. It is dry, sententious, clear, dogmatical, luminous, lacking the suppleness and vivacity of Thiers, and the genial flow, pathos, richness, grace, and large manner of Berryer. But the tone of the deputy for Lisieux, it must be admitted, is generally philosophical and elevated, and he exhibits great power of expression, and often much adroitness in hitting the humour of the Chamber. No man seizes on a leading popular idea with greater address, or more artfully and elaborately produces it suited to the taste of a majority. Though he seldom breaks out into those happy bursts which enthral and captivate in Berryer, which seize upon the auditor and hurry him along against his will, yet he is almost always copious and fertile, and shows his superiority to the masses as a scholar and a man of general information. He has, with all the fullness of Macaulay, much more tact and discretion, though he wants the fancy and rich wardrobe of words which the late M.P. for Edinburgh had always at command. Guizot is always self-reliant, and nearly always cool and self-possessed. The most frivolous and oft-repeated interruptions cannot turn him from the exposition and development of a favourite idea. Placed in the position in which he has been for the last seven years, he has had rarer opportunities of doing good, not merely to England and France, but to the world, than any man since the time of Canning; but of these opportunities he has not availed himself, and history must hold him accountable for allowing great and glorious occasions to pass away. To please party, and to please a monarch, he has dedicated abilities, powers of speech, expression, and action which might have been used more highly, we may add more honourably, in the service of his country—in the service of the whole human race. In administrative knowledge, and in the art of conciliating men and majorities, M. Guizot is far surpassed by very ordinary commonplace men in his own cabinet. Though, therefore, the present prime minister of France is fully entitled to the epithets of able, gifted, eloquent, and learned, still the historian must refuse to him the epithets of a great man or a great statesman."

LONDON UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

THE annual meeting of the governors and friends of the above institution was held yesterday, Feb. 23, in the theatre of the College, Gower-street. H. Warburton, Esq., in the chair.

The Chairman, in a brief speech, opened the meeting, when

Mr. C. C. Atkinson, the secretary, read the report, of which the following is an abstract:—

"The number of students in the session 1846-7 was 888, being an increase on the number of the preceding year. There were 231 students on the faculties of arts and laws, and 14 attendants on the course of chemistry. In medicine there were 303 students, and 354 pupils in the junior school. Total receipts from fees £15,130 1s. In the present session there was a slight increase in the entries to the faculty of medicine, as compared with the corresponding period of last year—the total number is 284; the new entries, 93; thereby exceeding those of last year by 23. The entries to the faculty of arts to the present time are 199; the new entries are 107, being 5 more than last session. The class of mathematics has continued increasing, and now numbers 117. The class of Greek has risen from 70 to 80. Out of 60 who graduated at the London University last year, 28 were from this college. The actual expenditure for the session 1846-7 was £16,481 1s. 2d. The receipts from ordinary sources were £15,672 16s. 3d. The deficiency of £808 4s. 11d. was made up by the contribution of £486 11s. 9d. towards the laboratory of analytical chemistry by the subscribers to the Birkbeck testimonial, and the sale of £500 consols.

The report having been read and adopted, the following noblemen and gentlemen were re-elected:—President, Lord Brougham; vice-president, the Earl of Auckland, G.C.B.; treasurer, John Taylor, Esq., F.R.S.; councillors, John Elijah Blunt, Esq., the Earl Fortesque, James Heywood, Esq., M.P., John R. Mills, Esq., John Lewis Ricardo, Esq., M.P., the Right Hon. Sir Edw. Ryan.

AIDS TO CORRECT LAW-MAKING.

To the Editor of the Spectator.

Lincoln's Inn, 6th Feb., 1848.

SIR,—I have read your article on this subject in yesterday's paper with great satisfaction. Allow me to offer my contribution to the work in three suggestions.

1. If any such board as is proposed be organized, it should be made a rule (by Standing Orders in the Houses, or otherwise), that bills should be brought in only by Her Majesty's ministers. All alterations of the law suggested by private members should be brought forward in the shape of resolutions: which, if adopted by the two Houses, it should be the duty of the ministers to embody in a proper law. The bill for passing this law would be then brought in by the ministers, and be subjected to the criticisms of the members; who, however, should still act only by resolutions, calling upon the ministers to amend their bill in such and such particulars. Without some such system as this no board could act effectually.

2. The future framers of our acts should avoid long acts, long sections, and long sentences. The existence of these is a main difficulty in the way of finding the law and interpreting it when found.

3. The Judges and expositors of our law should learn to construe acts of parliament favourably according to the obvious intention of the legislature, and not with the hostile spirit, intent on cavilling, which a morbid sympathy with wrong-doers, civil or criminal, has engendered. Words are, after all, but fallible instruments, and you can by no ingenuity make yourselves intelligible to those who are predetermined not to understand. The verbosity of conveyancers and lawmakers has arisen from the stupidity or tenderness of judges, who, when the law has said that a man who steals a horse shall be hung, acquit the woman who steals a horse, or the man who steals a mare. The two maxims of our courts, "A penal statute must be construed strictly," and "*Voluit sed non dixit,*" have been the source of the repetitions and superfluities which deform both our public acts and private deeds. It is well known to conveyancers, that a permission given in a mortgage to the creditor to sell the property in default of payment, cannot be safely acted on unless the mode of sale, the power to give receipt, and various other incidents, are specified with tedious minuteness. And this is only one of many instances in which persons against whom laws are made or securities framed are protected by a spurious pity against the natural operation of such laws or securities.

I am, Sir, your constant reader,
A BARRISTER.

KINSALE.—This committee sat for the first time on Wednesday, Mr. Serjeant Wrangham opened the case of the prisoner, Mr. Watson, Q.C., which rested on two grounds—first, that the majority of the sitting member Mr. Guinness, had been obtained by corrupt practices; and second, that it was only a colourable one. The learned counsel alleged that £4000 had been spent by the sitting member in the liquidation of rates and debts. Treating on a large scale was also alleged. On Thursday, Ann Ryan, daughter of Pat Ryan, barber, Kinsale, was examined. She said she was in the habit of operating upon the chin; and on the morning of the election was sent for, between four and five o'clock in the morning, to go to Mr. Sisk's public-house, to shave some gentlemen. She proceeded there, when she operated upon the chins of no less than thirty-five persons, not one of whom could sit or stand. Some were lying on straw in the yard, quite drunk, with bottles and drinking materials placed on boxes by their side, others were reposing on the kitchen floor and a few on the drawing room carpet. The "gentlemen" were held by others while she shaved them; but Dr. M'Lellan, a voter, was so drunk that it was utterly impossible "to hold him up sitting, standing, or lying," so that he could be shaved; and during the operation she could not avoid cutting him near the throat and cutting her own finger at the same time. A clergyman named Ryder was one of the thirty-five, and was as drunk as any of them. Mr. Guinness, the sitting member, and Dr. Jago, his friend, were present, and assisted in holding up the "gentlemen" to be shaved. She was occupied from between four and five o'clock to nine in the morning, in the agreeable occupation of shaving the thirty-five electors who were to go up to the poll. As may be supposed, the examination of the witness excited roars of laughter; but anything more revolting than the scene described by the witness it is difficult to conceive. Other witnesses were then called, who deposed to having been promised sums as high as £50 for their votes.

A servant girl at Birmingham was suffocated by a piece of tripe an inch and three-quarters square, which she endeavoured to swallow while carrying down stairs the remains of a lodger's supper.

It appears that the number of houses that failed during last year, 80 were in London, 48 in Liverpool, 32 in Manchester, and 32 in Glasgow.

BIRTH.

At her residence, Mary Ville, Balmain, on the 10th instant, Mrs. Arthur Devlin, of a son.

DIED,

On the 8th instant, at Adelaide Park Free School, Liverpool Road, in her forty-ninth year, Ann, the beloved wife of Mr. J. B. Chin, deeply regretted by all who knew her.

GOULBURN STORES, QUEANBEYAN.

ON SALE, at the above Establishment, every description of Slops, Drapery, Hosiery, Ironmongery, Crockery, Groceries, Wines, Spirits, and all other kinds of Goods suitable for settlers, private families, innkeepers, and others.

BENJAMIN AND MOSES.

N.B.—The only parties authorised to receive money on account of the above Stores is Mr. Abraham Levy, at our old established Stores, Queanbeyan; or Mr. Moss Marks, at the Argyle Stores, Goulburn. 621

TO THE PUBLIC.—SUBSCRIBERS to this Journal paying in advance are reminded that they are only entitled to ten per cent. discount on paying punctually in advance at the commencement of the quarter. Persons wishing to decline must pay up all arrears.

GENERAL ELECTION.
VOTE FOR DICKINSON.

THE talk of the day 's the forthcoming election,
When of members the voters will make a selection,
In dress, at such times, men should never prove failers,
So, of course, there will be an election of tailors.
And he who engages to sell the best cloth,
Impervious to weather, the sun, and the moth,
And shape it in garments for critical eyes,
In fashion's own favourite exquisite guise;
And cause it to fit like a glove to the skin,
Not a wrinkle without, not a crumple within;
And cause the best workmanship there to be plied,
That the wearer may view it with joy and with pride,
On him the election of all will be made,
And he'll be elected the King of the Trade;
And they who have tried him agree, one and all,
That DICKINSON will be at the head of the poll. 618

SELLING OFF, SELLING OFF.
TAKE NOTICE.

THE Stock of Joseph Thompson and Son having changed hands, the present proprietor respectfully informs the public that he intends offering the whole of it at very reduced prices, in order to clear it out, as he is daily expecting large shipments of new goods, and in order to make room for them has determined to offer the present stock at such prices as will ensure an immediate sale. It would be superfluous to make any comment upon the quality of goods kept by the late firm after the general satisfaction they have given for many years past, he only therefore begs to be favoured with an early call from the public, more particularly settlers and country buyers, as such an opportunity as the present seldom occurs.
366, Pitt-street. 230

CARPETS, CARPETS. RUGS, RUGS.

JOSEPH THOMPSON AND SON having completed stock-taking, have determined to offer their large stock of Kidderminster and 6-4 Grecian carpetings at English cost price, having lately made very extensive additions to this department, both in style and quality, and parties furnishing will have an opportunity of purchasing a real good Kidderminster carpet at 2s. 6d., and the very superior imperial at 3s. 6d., worth 4s. 6d., with a large assortment of hearth rugs to match, commencing at 7s. 6d.

They have also a very large and splendid assortment of wax cloths for tables, both in medallions and square cloths, with table mats to match, at equally reduced prices. 229

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to return his best thanks to the inhabitants at Botany, Redfern, Chippendale, and the public generally for the very liberal patronage he has received while in business, and to acquaint them that he has opened a new and more extensive store nearly opposite to the old one, with a large and well selected stock of Groceries, including pickles, sauces, fruits, and every article in a grocery and Italian warehouse.

He further intimates to his friends and the public generally that he has always on hand the following articles, viz.:—

Bran, pollard, and flour, in any quantity, at mill price, hay, corn, and potatoes, black, sperm, and paint oils.
THOMAS COOPER,
468 No. 48, Botany-street, Redfern.

TO PUBLICANS AND OTHERS.
EX SERINGAPATAM.

ONE of Thurston's Petrosian mahogany Billiard Tables complete, with every requisite, besides extra balls and cues.
Also,
100 Tierces of prime fresh mess Beef, pickled with Liverpool and St. Ubes salt.
Apply to
R. CAMPBELL,
492 Circular Quay.

GUINNESS'S DUBLIN STOUT.—The undersigned have just received ex John Dalton, a shipment of the above porter.
JOUBERT AND MURPHY.
July 7. 456

ALE AND STOUT,

ON SALE at the Stores of the undersigned.—Tennent's XXX Stout and Strong Ale, in draught and bottle.
ABRAM BRIERLEY,
Sussex-street.
April 14. 6550

HAY.—Van Diemen's Land Oaten Hay, ex Tamar, from Hobart Town, for sale by
JOHN MACNAMARA,
Queen-street.
July 10. 601

TALLOW CASKS.—A quantity of the above casks for sale by the undersigned, made of American oak.
125 R. AND E. TOOTH.

JUST received, ex Lima and Elphinstone, and for sale at the stores of the undersigned—
Hennessy's brandy in hogsheads
Gin in 4 gallon cases, (key brand)
Moet's champagne in 3 dozen cases
Ashby's India pale ale, in 3 dozen casks
Cartridge paper
Best Paris hats
Ladies and gentlemen's boots and shoes
Patent enamel leather and morocco skins
French calfskin boot fronts
Moleskin trousers and coatees
Beaverteen and pilot cloth coats
White and coloured counterpanes
Table cutlery
Men's and boy's cloth caps
Hair, cloth, crumb, and other brushes
Perfumery
Black, blue, and rifle broadcloath
Valencia and thread lace
Reel cotton
Cases of straw bonnets
French coutil, satteen, and jean stays
French gauze and satin ribbons
Satin and other waistcoats
French watered silks and satins
Woollen plaids and calicoes
Plated ware
Kidderminster carpeting
Floor-cloth
Plain and fancy velvets
Bed ticks, &c., &c.
L. AND S. SAMUEL.
July 7. 480

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED—
Tobacco, approved brands, in tierces, half-tierces, and kegs
Canvas, twine, and shoe thread
Boots and shoes, from Davies and Son
Ash and lancewood shafts
Thrashing machines and drill ploughs
Scales and weights
Tin plates, assorted
Muntz's metal
Sheathing nails, 1¼ and 1½ inch
Gunpowder, corkwood
Hoop iron, 1¼, 1½, 2, 2¼, and 2½ inches
Warren's blacking and ink
Irish pork
Paint, oil, and turpentine
Mustard and blue (Coleman's)
Coffee, Manila, Ceylon, and Jamaica
Sugar, West India and pieces
Tea, imperial, hyson, congou, twankay, and hysonskin
Kent and Sussex hops
Patras currants, in barrels
Parchment, 18 x 27, 20 x 27, and 28 x 32
Wrapping and post paper, mill-boards
Hunt's treble diamond port wine, in hogsheads and quarters
Ditto bottled, quarts and pints
Sherry, in quarter-casks
Ind, Coope, and Co.'s ale, pale and strong
Ashby's ditto, in barrels
West India rum, in puncheons and hogsheads
Case gin
Curled horsehair
Striped shirts
Woolpacks and three-bushel bags.
263 LAMB, PARBURY, AND CO.

DRESSED KANGAROO SKINS of a superior description and extra weight, on sale by
JOHN MACNAMARA,
599 Queen-street

NOW LANDING, and on sale at the Stores of the undersigned—
Martell's brandy
Demerara rum, very superior
Sherry and Port wine, in cases
Sherry wine, in quarter casks
Bottled ale
Irish pork
Hams, in barrels
Woolpacks
Boiled linseed oil
Saddlery
Liverpool salt
Soap, in 56lb. boxes
Tin plates, assorted
Ships' sheathing felt
Coleman's blue
Also,
Beef, of the well-known brand "Watson and Wight."
Van Diemen's Land flour
Hydraulic pressed hay
JOHN MACNAMARA.
602 Queen-street

TIN PLATES.—On sale by the undersigned—Tin Plates, assorted, and at reduced prices.
JOHN MACNAMARA,
600 Queen-street.

SALTED HIDES for sale, fit for shipment to the English market. Apply to JAMES DALGARNO, at the Sydney Flour Wharf.
July 10. 688

HORSES FOR INDIA.

GENTLEMEN about purchasing horses for India will find it greatly to their advantage to call at the Stables of the undersigned, where a stud of well bred, and thoroughly broken in horses can be seen, in every respect adapted for the Indian market.
MARK DIXON,
York-street Livery Stables,
Opposite the Market.
July 10. 581

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

THE Estate of Bloomfield, containing 3030 acres, situate at Mittagong, in the county of Camden; bounded on the east by a line bearing north seventeen degrees west to the south-east corner of William Christie's farm, commencing at the north-east corner of Gollidge's farm by that and Cutter's farm, bearing south seventy-three degrees west seventy-five chains; and north seventeen degrees west to the Argyle road, to the boundary of the town land; on the south-west by a line bearing south thirty-six degrees east, being the bearing of the township boundary to the Wingeecarrabbee River; and on the south by that river and Gollidge's farm, bearing north seventy-three degrees east to Gollidge's north-east boundary.

Parties wishing to purchase are invited to consider the proximity of this valuable Estate to the proposed southern line of railroad.

For particulars as to title, &c., &c., enquire at
MESSRS. CARR AND OWEN,
Solicitors,
10128 383, George-street, Sydney.

R. M. LINDSAY, Kent-street North, near the Steam Company's Wharf, continues to purchase and give the best price for every description of household furniture, plate, libraries, linen, wearing apparel, wardrobes, writing desks, dressing cases, fowling pieces, pistols, pictures, works of art, and every description of miscellaneous property.

A very superior and choice selection of the above articles constantly on hand for sale or exchange.

R. M. L. will be happy to attend parties at their own residences—all letters to be post-paid.

*** Cash advanced as usual. 616

THE undersigned will make advances on wool, tallow, and other produce consigned to Mr. Robert How, London.
ROBERT HOW AND CO.,
9560 Lower George-street.

CATTLE WANTED, for the Camperdown Meat Preserving Establishment; Fat Cattle, of a first-rate quality, for which a liberal price will be given, on application at the Manufactory, or to Mr. M. JOSEPH, 390, George-street, Sydney. 192

TURTLES WANTED. — Wanted, some Turtles, for which a fair price will be given. Apply to Mr. M. JOSEPH, 390, George-street, or at the Camperdown Preserved Provision Establishment. 191

WANTED, a small Dwelling-house or Cottage, within ten minutes' walk of the Custom House. Address, by letter, post-paid, to A. B., care of Mr. THOMAS WOOLLEY, 430, George-street. 583

TO PARENTS.—Wanted, a respectable Youth as Apprentice in a Merchant's Office; he must write a good hand and be well recommended. Address M., *Herald* Office. 594

WANTED, an active youth as an Apprentice to the drapery business. Apply to W. CHRISTIE, Albion House, 267, Pitt-street. 605

FEMALE COOK.

WANTED, a respectable female, as Cook. Apply to Mrs. MACNAMARA, No. 101, Hunter-street. 604

WANTED, a woman Cook and a Nursemaid. Apply to Mrs. J. W. SMITH, Double Bay. 592

WANTED, a Woman Cook; also, a Laundress. References will be required. Apply to Mrs. WALLACE, No. 6, Lyons-terrace, Hyde Park. 576

WANTED, a good plain female cook. Apply to Mrs. ROGERS, No. 223, Elizabeth-street North. 580

WANTED, a female servant. Respectable reference necessary. Apply to Mrs. CALDWELL, 200, Pitt-street. 617

WANTED, a Man and Woman, as General House Servants. Man and Wife would be preferred. Apply at the Post-master's Office, Custom House. 584

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a married Couple as Servants to a Single Gentleman. The woman must be able to cook and wash, and the man to wait at table; they must be thoroughly competent to undertake the general management of a Bachelor's Establishment. None but those having testimonials of respectability need apply. Application by letter to N. N., at the *Herald* Office.
Sydney, July 10. 607

BLACKSMITH WANTED for the country. He must be a good general workman, and understand shoeing horses. For further particulars, apply to Mr. BOWDEN, Ironmonger, George-street, This Day, the 11th instant. 536

SHEPHERDS AND HUTKEEPERS. —Wanted, to proceed to Moreton Bay, Fifteen Single Men as Shepherds, and One, Married Couple.

Apply between the hours of 9 and 11 A.M. at the office of
ABRAM BRIERLEY,
Sussex-street.
July 10. 539

WANTED, by a practical Gardener, one who perfectly understands his business, a situation of the above description. The most respectable reference can be given. Apply at the *Herald* Office, by letter, post-paid, to R. M. 578

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD — Lost, yesterday afternoon, between Market and Parramatta streets, a new COSSACK BOOT, for the left foot, with calf skin back. Whoever will return the same to Mr. FARRELL, Grocer, George-street South, opposite the watch-house, will receive the above reward. 590

LOST, on Monday evening, the 3rd instant, on the Sydney Road, between Mr. Blaxland's and Parramatta, a black satin Shawl. Whoever has found the same and will forward it to Mr. HUGH TAYLOR, Macquarie-street, Parramatta, shall receive Ten Shillings reward.
July 7. 516

TO LET, two Houses in the most healthy part of Sydney, situated in Victoria Terrace, Miller's Point. For particulars enquire on the premises. 6514

SALES BY AUCTION.

TO DEALERS AND OTHERS.
MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD

WILL sell by auction, at the City Mart,
ON WEDNESDAY NEXT,
At eleven o'clock,
9 Bags, each 224 lbs. oatmeal
11 Bags ship biscuit
5 Boxes composition candles
2 Cases curry powder
2 Cases brandied fruits
4 Cases prunes.
Also,
7 Kegs colonial tobacco.
Terms at sale.

OFFICE AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD

WILL sell by auction, at the City Mart,
ON WEDNESDAY NEXT,
At 11 o'clock,
Sundry Office and Household Furniture and Fixtures, removed for convenience of sale.
Terms—Cash. 488

TO WOOL BUYERS.
MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street,
TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY,
At eleven o'clock.
6 BALES FLEECE WOOL.
Terms—Cash. 695

SPLENDID OIL PAINTINGS, CHIMNEY AND PIER GLASSES.

MR. A. POLACK will sell by auction,
THIS DAY, TUESDAY,
At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock,
1 Case gilt mouldings
1 Case chimney gilt looking glasses
1 Case ditto rose ditto ditto
1 Case dressing glasses
1 Case cheval ditto
1 Case splendid oil paintings.
The above goods are now being opened for inspection.
Terms at sale. 453

GERMAN SILVER GOODS, ACCORDIONS.

MR. A. POLACK will sell by auction, at his Rooms,
THIS DAY, TUESDAY,
German silver spoons
Accordions
Instruction book for ditto
Work-boxes—rose, oak, zebra, and other woods
Ladies' desks
Steel pens, wafers, &c., &c.
Terms at sale. 446

SPLENDID CHANDELIER, RICH CUT GLASS, ELEVEN CASKS, NOW LANDING,
Positively without any Reserve.

MR. A. POLACK will sell by auction,
THIS DAY, TUESDAY,
Without any reserve,
At his Rooms, at Eleven o'clock,
Seven casks and four cases of rich cut glass, from one of the most eminent houses in London, consisting of tumblers, wine glasses, decanters, toilet and water bottles, champagne dishes, jugs, celery vases, butter and sugar glasses, including every article that is necessary in the trade, with order to close the whole without the least reserve.
Also,
A splendid 4 burner bronze Chandelier, glasses and shade complete.
Terms—Cash. 447

GOLD AND PLATED JEWELLERY, SILVER AND FANCY ARTICLES, &c.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
THIS DAY, TUESDAY, JULY 11,
At 11 o'clock,
Without any Reserve,
An Invoice of gold and plated jewellery, silver, gilt, and various fancy articles, comprising—
Signet rings, lockets, brooches, pins, studs, pencil cases, earrings, rings, seals, &c.
Silver, corals, shawl-brooches, pencil cases.
Gilt brooches, rings, and various other fancy articles.
Also,
A few handsome fine gold second-hand trinkets.
Terms at sale. 626

SILVER TEA SET.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
THIS DAY, JULY 11TH,
At 12 o'clock,
A handsome new Silver Tea Set, with covered sugar bason and cream ewer.
Terms at sale. 627

COTTON VELVETS, CHECKS, RUGS, &c.
TO CLOSE A SHIPMENT.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
THIS DAY, TUESDAY, JULY 11TH,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
Fifteen pieces superior cotton velvets, assorted colours
Five pieces check
Twenty rugs, &c.
Terms, cash. 628

SILVER MOUNTED PLATEDWARE,
OF CHOICE QUALITY AND MODERN PATTERN
BRITISH PLATE SPOONS, &c.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
THIS DAY, TUESDAY, JULY 11TH,
At eleven o'clock,
A superior selection of silver platedware, &c., consisting of—
Six and seven glass cruets, latest designs, and and richly cut glasses
Snuffers and trays
Tea and coffee services
Teakettle on stand
Waiters
Set of corner dishes and covers
Chamber and pillar candlesticks.
☞ The above small lot are merely patterns of the most modern style, and the quality is such as the auctioneer can confidently recommend to persons requiring a good and serviceable article.
British plate table and dessert spoons and forks, teaspoons, soup ladles, fish knives, &c.
Six revolving barrel self-acting pistols
Two double twisted barrel guns, in cases complete
Steel bag and purse rings, &c.
Terms at Sale. 629

MR. A. POLACK will sell by auction, at his Rooms,
THIS DAY, TUESDAY,
Without Reserve,
4 Cases, containing China ornaments, comprising, Napoleon, Prince Albert, Wellington, the Queen, vases, flower-pots, bulbs, &c., &c., &c.
Terms at sale. 448

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF H. H. MACARTHUR, ESQ.
(BY ORDER OF THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE.)

Household Furniture, Cabinet Pianoforte by Broadwood, Silver Plate, Plated Ware, China, Glass, Paintings, Chariot, Horses, Cows, Dairy Utensils, Farming Implements, and various other Effects.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON has been instructed to sell by auction, at the Vineyard, near Parramatta,
ON THURSDAY NEXT, JULY 13TH,
Commencing at 11 o'clock,
All the capital Household Furniture and Effects belonging to the above estate, and consisting of—
Loo, sofa, card, dining, dressing, office, and other tables
Morocco covered cane-seated and reclining chairs
Sofas and couches
Cabinet pianoforte, by Broadwood and Sons
Music stool, Canterbury and music books
Carpets, hearth-rugs, matting, fenders and fire-irons
Sideboard, chiffoniers, book-cases, iron safe
Pedestal figures, hanging, bracket, and other lamps
Spring bracket clock, by Murray, Royal Exchange
Barometer and case
Paintings, chimney and various other ornaments
Silver plate and platedware
Dinner and breakfast services, glassware, and crockery
Bedsteads, mattresses, wardrobes, washstands
Toilet glass, chests drawers, bedsteps, shower-bath
Large kitchen range, steam cooking apparatus, and culinary utensils
Chariot with lamps, saddle and bridles, sundry harness, and stable utensils
Water carts, bullock dray, carts and harness
Garden tools, scales and weights, iron boilers, &c.
Chaff cutter, four boats, water casks, sundry stores, &c.
Also,—
Four horses
Fourteen cows
1 bull, 3 heifers, and 1 calf
3 pigs
Pea and guinea fowls, and sundry poultry
Dairy utensils and furniture
Six iron ploughs, harrows, drill and various agricultural implements, and other effects, to be particularised in catalogues *which are now ready for distribution.*
☞ NOTICE.—The books previously advertised for sale this day, will be sold in Sydney at a future opportunity, of which due notice will be given, and separate catalogues prepared.
For terms and conditions, see catalogue. 630

STAINED RACK COMBS,
MAVOR'S SPELLING BOOKS,
MITCHELL'S SHOULDER PENS,
MORDAN'S PENCILS, IN BOXES, "GENUINE,"
CHILDREN'S BOOKS,
PICTURES, IN BLACK AND GILT FRAMES.

TO STATIONERS, STOREKEEPERS, SHIPPERS, AND OTHERS.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction at his Rooms, 490, George-street,
ON THURSDAY NEXT, JULY 13,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
One case Mavor's Spelling Books, superior quality
One small case Mitchell's shoulder steel pens, in boxes, warranted pure metal
One case Mordan's "genuine" pencils, in boxes, 12 dozen each
One case children's penny story books
One case coloured prints, in black frames
One case ditto ditto, gilt framed and glazed
One case stained rack combs, superior quality, 8-inch by 1½ inch.
Terms at sale. 622

TWO CASES CUTLERY.
JUST LANDED.
TO IRONMONGERS, CUTLERS, STOREKEEPERS, AND OTHERS,
AND BUYERS FOR THE ADJACENT COLONIES.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street,
ON THURSDAY NEXT, JULY 13,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
Two case Cutlery, comprising—
Rodgers's superior pen and pocket knives, two, three, and four blades, in cards and in dozens
Mother-o'-pearl handle razors, in boxes
Ivory handle ditto ditto
Butchers' and shoemakers' knives
Table knives and forks, in dozens
Sets superior ditto, 51 pieces
Scissors, 6, 7, 8 inch
Ladies' ditto, 6 inch, and nail ditto
Razor strops and sharpeners
Sportsmen's and castrating knives
Superior patent cork-screws
Terms at sale. 623

SIX CASES DRAPERY GOODS.
SEVEN DITTO SHOES,
JUST LANDED, EX ELPHINSTONE.
TO DRAPERS, STOREKEEPERS, AND OTHERS.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street, on
THURSDAY NEXT, 13TH JULY, 1848,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
Three cases Drapery Goods, consisting of—
Glazed furniture prints
New style fancy prints
Jenny Lind ditto
Black ducape handkerchiefs
Ladies' sup. white jean cotille stays, silk turn overs
Gentlemen's superfine blue cloth cloaks, silk velvet collars.
Two cases moleskin trousers, miller's and dark drab, taped seamed
One ditto India-rubber braces, blue cloth caps, and leather bags
Two ditto ladies' and children's lasting and leather shoes. 246

OIL BUTTS, COPPER NAILS, BRASS SCUTTLES, &c, EX CANTON.
AT DELOITTE'S WHARF DARLING HARBOUR.
MR. MORT
Will sell by public auction,
THIS DAY, TUESDAY, 11TH JULY,
At eleven o'clock,
100 TUNS OIL BUTTS
12 Patent brass scuttles, with fixing screws
An assorted invoice of wrought copper boat nails.
Terms at sale. 610

SURPLUS STORES
OF
EMIGRANT SHIP CANTON.
MR. MORT
Will sell by public auction,
THIS DAY, TUESDAY, 11TH JULY,
At eleven o'clock,

THE following surplus Stores, &c., At Deloitte's Wharf, Darling Harbour, viz.:—
30 cwt. 2nd biscuit, in bags
6 bags rice
4 casks vinegar
2 cwt. soap
3 tins mustard
2 casks suet
Quantity of boards and berth fittings
2 patent water closets
Quantity of lead pipes, with brass tops
Quantity of lead and cisterns
Cooking hearth
20 two-gallon kegs
12 mess kids
20 baskets
1 cask small size blocks
&c., &c., &c.
Terms—Cash. 611

PRODUCE SALE.
WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES, AND SHEEPSKINS.
MR. MORT
Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, 12TH JULY,
At 12 o'clock,
13 BALES WOOL
7 casks mutton tallow—Camperdown Boiling Establishment
4 tons beef tallow—Hamilton
20 casks ditto
219 salted hides
1671 sheepskins
Terms—Cash. 612

BEEF TALLOW
MR. MORT
Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, 12TH JULY,
At 12 o'clock,
8 CASKS BEEF TALLOW, H. Tozer's brand
110 Salted Hides.
Terms—Cash. 613

A GOOD INVESTMENT.
TWO EXCELLENT HOUSES IN WILLIAM-STREET, RILEY ESTATE.

MR. STUBBS is instructed by the proprietor to sell by public auction, at the Mart, King-street,
THIS DAY, THE 11TH JULY,
At a quarter before twelve o'clock precisely,
Those two excellent houses, situate in William-street, Riley Estate, adjoining Mr. Benson's property on the west, and Mr. Simmods's on the east.
Rental thirty-two shillings per week.
The houses contain six rooms each.
The first story strongly built of stone, and the upper story of brick, well finished, and of the best materials, having a frontage of thirty-two feet to William-street, by a depth of ninety feet, with a lane at the back sixteen feet wide.
There is a double well of water for the convenience of both houses.
Terms liberal, to be made known at the sale. 10815

TUESDAY, JULY 11.
A SNUG LITTLE RESIDENCE,
CAMPBELL-STREET, RILEY ESTATE,
CLOSE ON THE SOUTH HEAD ROAD.

MR. STUBBS is instructed to sell by public auction, at the Mart, King-street,
THIS DAY, THE 11TH JULY,
At 12 o'clock precisely.
A very snug and well-built little dwelling, together with the allotment of land, situate in Campbell-street, Riley Estate, between Crown and Bourke streets. The allotment has a frontage of 25 feet to Campbell-street, by a depth of 80 feet to a lane, 16 feet wide, facing the South Head Road.
The house is built at the rear of the allotment, at present facing the South Head Road; leaving the frontage in Campbell-street open for a similar building, which consists of
A Good Brick House of two rooms,
Neatly fitted-up inside;
With detached Kitchen, out-buildings,
And Fowl-yard;
Forming
A very convenient and comfortable Dwelling
For the industrious Artisan—
The most independent man
In New South Wales!
Terms very liberal. 267

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IN consequence of the unfavourable state of the weather, Mr. STUBBS has been instructed
BY THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE
TO POSTPONE THE SALE OF THE LAND, CATTLE, SHEEP, AND HORSES, &c., in the Insolvent Estate of R. M. Campbell, Esq., of Wingello,
UNTIL FRIDAY NEXT, THE 14TH INSTANT,
At the Mart, King-street,
At 12 o'clock,
☞ Where the whole will be sold without reserve. 608

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF R. M. CAMPBELL, ESQ.,
BY ORDER OF THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE.
Under the Act Vic. 5, No. 17.

MR. STUBBS is instructed by the Official Assignee to sell by public auction,
ON FRIDAY, THE 14TH JULY,
At the Mart, King-street,
At 12 o'clock precisely,
THE UNDERMENTIONED PROPERTIES, VIZ.:
Lot 1—The estate of Wingello, containing 2460 acres
Lot 2—An allotment at Goulburn
Lot 3—572 acres on the Burrowa
Lot 4—6000 fine woolled clean sheep
Lot 5—1085 fine woolled
Lot 6—320 head superior horned cattle
Lot 7—4 stock horses
Lot 8—Farming implements, pigs, wheat, &c.

SITUATION OF THE ESTATE—It is situate in the valley of Wingello, in the county of Argyle, between Wingello Creek (see Wells's Geographical Dictionary) and the Wollondilly River, opposite Arthursleigh Estate. It comprises NINE separate grants from the Crown, and they have been so judiciously selected as to command one of the finest runs (within the boundaries) for
☞ 7000 OR 8000 SHEEP.

THE SOIL AND MINERAL INDICATIONS.—The soil embraces every variety for agricultural and pastoral purposes. There are also INDICATIONS of a most promising Copper Mine opposite Arthursleigh, specimens of which may be seen at the Auction Rooms, besides extensive beds of beautiful marble, (known in that locality as the "Marble Blocks,") the resources of which only require the auxiliaries of cheap labour and a good rail-road to enable the purchaser to realize an ample fortune.
☞ The distance from the metropolis is only 100 miles.

OF THE HOMESTEAD.—The homestead is erected upon a spot remarkable for its fertility and romantic beauty. It is an unpretending though gentlemanly residence, possessing every requirement for the comfort and accommodation of a respectable family.

OF THE SHEEP.—There are 6294 fine woolled clean sheep running in flocks of about 900 each, musters of which will be given at the sale.

Further particulars may be ascertained on application to the Official Assignee, or the Auctioneer, King-street.
☞ The Titles are in the hands of Messrs. Allen and Son, solicitors, &c., Elizabeth-street, near the Court-house.
☞ Sale to take place on Friday, the 14th day of July, 1848,—to commence at 12 o'clock precisely. 10817

FURTHER PARTICULARS
OF THE SHEEP TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION BY

MR. STUBBS, at the Mart, King-street, on
FRIDAY NEXT, 14TH DAY OF JULY, 1848,
At 12 o'clock precisely,
No. 1 Flock—Yates, Shepherd, 996 breeding Ewes
No. 2 Flock—Spilling, Shepherd, 952 ditto ditto
No. 3 Flock—M. Hyde, Shepherd, 350 Ewes, and 1088 Wethers
No. 4 Flock—Derkins, Shepherd, 463 Ewes, and 450 wethers
No. 5 Flock—M. Spilling, Shepherd, 691 Wethers, and 58 Rams
No. 6 Flock—Callaghan, Shepherd, 1072 Wethers.
☞ All fine woolled stock, running at Wingello.
Also will be sold,
482 Breeding Ewes } Which have been
533 Lambs } diseased.
Terms at sale. 354

"SOLDIERS' POINT."
TO BE LET FOR FIFTEEN YEARS,
BY PUBLIC AUCTION.
TO SHIP MASTERS, SHIP BUILDERS, COAL MERCHANTS, TIMBER MERCHANTS, &C.

MR. STUBBS is instructed by the Legatees, &c., to let by public auction, on
MONDAY, THE 31ST DAY OF JULY, 1848,
On the Ground,
At twelve o'clock precisely,
The whole of that very extensive Wharf and Premises, known as
SOLDIERS' POINT,
At the bottom of Erskine-street, Darling Harbour, near Kellick's and the Hunter River Steam Navigation Company's Wharves, either in lots to suit lessees, or the whole area in one lot.
A plan by Mr. Armstrong will be at the Mart for inspection in a few days.
Rent to be paid half-yearly. 606

WEDNESDAY, 12TH JULY.
SHARES IN THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
MR. SAMUEL LYONS
Will sell by auction, at his Mart,
ON WEDNESDAY, 12TH JULY,
At 12 o'clock,
18 SHARES IN THE FLOURISHING BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES,
£50 EACH.
*** Parties wishing to invest their money advantageously will find this a most favourable opportunity.
Terms at sale. 544

WEDNESDAY, 12TH JULY.
TO SADDLERS, IRONMONGERS, HABERDASHERS, HATTERS, UPHOLSTERERS, DEALERS, STATIONERS,
AND THE TRADE IN GENERAL.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, on
WEDNESDAY, 12TH JULY,
At eleven o'clock,
THE FOLLOWING ASSORTMENT OF GOODS,
JUST LANDED, EX LIMA.
1 Case, containing—
Elastic silk trimmings, muffatees, caps, fancy neck ties, mazurka ties, porcupine boas, prince's and Prussian hoods
1 Case, containing—
Riding sticks with silver heads
Serge, binding, webbing, carriage, snaffle, and breaking bits, flax and sealing twine, and corks
1 Case metallic numbers and labels for soda water, lemonade, &c.
1 Case, containing—
Silk hat linings, French hat crowns and sides, and stamped tips, patent hat leather, silk plush, and gilt lace hat and cap bands
1 Case, containing—
Silver gauze lace, fancy gilt, and silver lace
Fancy gold and silver buttons, &c., &c.
1 Case, containing—
White and coloured ink stands
Copper enamelled jugs, and copper glass retorts
1 Case assorted toys
1 Case, containing—
Accordions, clarionets, feather brooms, &c.
1 Case, containing—
650 Panes stained glass
80 Ditto engraved glass
1 Case, containing—
Mattrass binding, fringes, worsted lace, crimson, check, and white fringes, &c.
2 Cases, containing—
Stage epaulettes, furniture prints and lining
Striped twills and hollands
Superfine drab, green, crimson, and white damasks, and lot of superior tassels, &c.
Webbing, binding
Books, containing upholsterers' designs and plates
Upholsterers' ribbons
Llama and plaid shawls and prints
1 Case, containing—
Enamelled hides, japanned splits, horse hides, &c., &c.
Two large stoves, suitable for wood and coal, with polished bars and fronting, and fenders to match.
One case containing—
Printer's foolscap, glazed wrapping paper, hatter's paper, &c., &c.
78 Bags of patent wrought nails, assorted sizes from 1½ inch to 4 inch
Pit, hand, blunt, taper, and bastard files
Scythes, chaff knives, blister steel, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.
☞ The Nails and Ironmongery will be sold precisely at one o'clock. 331

FRIDAY, 14TH JULY.
VALUABLE OIL PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, TOILETTE GLASSES, GIRANDOLES, LAW BOOKS, &c.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart,
ON FRIDAY, 14TH JULY,
At eleven o'clock,
A very valuable collection of Oil Paintings, Engravings, &c., consisting of—
Paintings by Giovanni, Moreland, Cooper, Nether, Butterworth, Dixon, Hilder, Wilson, Van Houton, Stork, Chambers, Rogers, Hardy, Hill, Artois, Amfield, Claude, Aiken, Creswick, Drummond, and various other well known masters.
Also,
Very superior Engravings, Prints
A quantity of Law and other Books
Six very superior Toilet Glasses
Four Girandoles.
Terms at sale.
☞ Catalogues are in preparation, and may be had at the Mart of the Auctioneer, where the Pictures will be on view. 391

THURSDAY, 13TH JULY.
INSOLVENT ESTATE OF FREDERICK CRUIKSHANK,
Of New England, settler.
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, BY
MR. SAMUEL LYONS,
At his Mart,
ON THURSDAY, 13TH JULY,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
(By order of Clark Irving, Esq., Official Assignee.)

ABOUT 40 head of Cattle and four Horses, running at New England.
Terms at sale. 10806

TO COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS, HAWKERS, PRIVATE FAMILIES, AND OTHERS.

MR. CHARLES COTTERELL will sell by auction, at the stores of Mr. W. W. Armstrong, Penrith, on
TUESDAY, 18TH INSTANT,
At 10 o'clock,
The entire of his Stock-in-Trade, consisting of—drapery, hosiery, haberdashery, ironmongery, saddlery, coopery, crockery, and glassware, about 30 cwt. of his best manufactured tobacco, 20 head of horse stock, consisting of mares and their offspring, in good condition and quiet, with numerous other things too tedious for an advertisement.
Without any reserve, as he is moving into the interior.
Terms at sale. 322

IN THE SUPREME COURT.
Sheriff's Office,
Sydney, 10th July, 1848.
Irving et. al. v. Grocott.

ON THURSDAY, the 13th instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the residence of defendant, George-street, Sydney, the Sheriff will cause to be sold by Mr. T. S. MORT, the stock-in-trade of the said defendant, consisting of stationery, prints, musical instruments, music, furniture, and other effects, unless this execution is previously satisfied.
CORNELIUS PROUT,
664 Under Sheriff.

SYDNEY PRICE CURRENT.

IMPORTS.

PROVISIONS.

		£ s. d.
Mess Pork	Prime Irish, ⅌ brl £5 to	5 10 0
	Hamburgh }	None.
Mess Beef	Per tierce }	None.
Ham	English, per lb.	0 0 9
Cheese	Berkeley, per lb.	0 1 2
	Pine	None.

GRAIN AND MEAL.

Rice	Patna, per bag, £1 1s. to	1 2 6
	Manila, per cwt.	Dull.
Wheat	Derwent, per bushel	0 5 6
Oatmeal	Per lb.	0 0 3
Flour	American, per barrel	None.

SPIRITS.

Rum	15 to 20 O.P., per gal.	0 4 0
	6 to 10 O.P.	0 3 6
	1 to 5 O.P.	0 3 3
	Bengal, proof	0 2 9
Brandy	Cognac	0 6 3
	Spanish	0 3 6
	Case	1 2 0
Hollands	In wood (pale)	0 3 9
	Tinged	None.
Gin	4 gallon cases....19s. to	1 0 0
	Half cases	None.
Whiskey	Per gallon	0 6 0
Arrack	Ditto	0 1 9
Cherry Brandy (pints) per dozen		Nominal

WINES.

Sherry	In wood, per hhd. £10 to	15 0 0
	Ditto, best	20 0 0
	Bottled, per doz. £1 5s. to	1 10 0
Port	In wood, per hhd. £10 to	20 0 0
	Bottled, per doz. 18s. to	1 10 0
Claret	In wood, per hhd.	Dull.
	Bottle, per doz. 15s. to	1 10 0
Madeira		Dull.
Teneriffe	In wood, per pipe	15 0 0
Marsala	Ditto £18 to	20 0 0
Cape	Company's brand	None.
	Other brands	11 0 0
Champagne, per dozen		2 0 0

BEER.

Porter	Taylor's, per hhd.	5 0 0
	Other brewers	4 15 0
Ale	Bass's No. 3	7 0 0
	Ditto Pale, per hhd.	6 10 0
	Allsop's No. 3, per hhd.	6 15 0
	Dunbar's, bottle ⅌ doz.	0 7 6
	Byass's	0 7 6
	Marzetti's	0 7 6

SUGARS.

English	Refined, per lb.	0 0 4
Mauritius	First quality, per ton }	Dull.
	Second quality }	Dull.
Manila	First quality Pampanga	20 0 0
	Second quality	19 0 0
Bourbon	First quality }	None.
	Second quality }	None.
Java	£18 to	20 0 0
Siam	White	27 0 0

FRUITS.

Currants	Zante, per lb. ...5½d. to	0 0 6
Raisins	Muscatel ....6d. to	0 0 7
	Smyrna	0 0 5½
	Cape	None.
French Plums		0 1 0
Prunes		None.
Figs	8d. to	0 0 10
Almonds, Jordan		0 2 6
	Shell	0 0 10

TEA AND COFFEE.

Hysonskin, per chest		3 3 0
Gunpowder, per box		Nominal
Congou	per chest	4 0 0
Souchong, per box }		Nominal
Pekoe	per chest }	Nominal
Coffee	Manila, per lb ..4½d. to	0 0 5
	Java ....3½d. to	0 0 4

TOBACCO.

Negrohead "Barrett's," per lb.		0 1 0
Cavendish Ditto		0 0 8
Cigars	Havannah, per 1000	None.
	Manila	2 0 0

METALS.

Iron	Assorted, per ton	16 0 0
Copper	Sheathing, per lb.	0 1 1
Zinc	Rolled, per ton	None.
Lead	Ditto £26 to	28 0 0
Tin Plates	Assorted £2 to	2 5 0
Shot	Assorted	1 10 0

CANDLES.

English	Moulds, per lb. }	None.
	Sperm }	None.
	Wax	0 2 6
American	Sperm	0 1 6
East India	Wax	0 1 9

SUNDRIES.

Iron	Hoop, per ton...£18 to	20 0 0
	Pig ....£4 10s. to	5 0 0
Rope	Assorted, ⅌ cwt. £2 2s.	2 5 0
	Manila....£2 2s. 6d. to	2 5 0
	Coir ....£1 14s. to	2 0 0
Canvas	Bleached, per bolt	2 0 0
Turpentine, per gallon		0 5 9
Paint Oil, per gallon		0 4 0
White Lead, ground, in kegs, per cwt. ....£1 10s. to		1 12 0
Black Paint, per cwt.		1 5 0
Green	Ditto ditto ..£1 10s. to	2 0 0
Tar	Riga, per barrel	2 0 0
	American	None.
	Coal	Unsaleable.
Pitch	Per barrel	2 0 0
Oil Shooks, white oak, for pipes, per ton }		None.
	For barrels }	None.
Gunpowder, blasting, per lb		0 0 6
	Cannister	0 1 6
	Glass	0 2 9
Cement	Roman, per barrel 16s. to	0 18 0
Oil	Olive, per dozen, pints	0 17 0
Peas	Split, per bushel 14s. to	0 15 0
Hops	English, per lb. 1847	0 1 1
	American	0 0 4
Barley	Pearl, per cwt.	1 8 0
Vinegar	Malt, per gallon ..2s. to	0 2 3
Mace	Per lb.	No sale.
Cloves		0 1 2
Fruits	Bottled, per dozen 14s to	0 16 0
Mustard	Pounds, per dozen	0 16 0
	Half-pounds	0 9 6
Herrings, white, per half-barrel		Dull.
Ditto, red, ditto		1 0 0
Pickles	Quarts, per dozen	0 16 0
	Pints	0 9 6
Salt	Liverpool, per ton	2 10 0
	Rock	5 0 0
	Basket, per dozen	0 4 0
	Colonial, per ton	2 0 0
Soap	Hawes', per ton }	None.
	Liverpool }	None.
	Colonial ....£25 to	28 0 0
Blue	Per lb.	0 0 10½
Starch	Ditto	0 0 6½

EXPORTS.

Wool	Choice flocks, per lb.	0 1 2
	Good ordinary	0 1 0
	Broken	0 0 9
	In grease	0 0 6
Oil	Sperm, per ton	60 0 0
	Black	20 0 0
Whalebone, per ton ....£120 to		130 0 0
Hides	Each	0 6 0
Horns	Per 123	0 10 0
Tips	Per 123	0 15 0
Tallow	Per ton £30 to	32 0 0
Treenails	Per S. M.	2 5 0
Cedar	Good, per foot, 2d. to	0 0 3
Wheat	Per bushel ....5s. to	0 5 3
Flour	First, per cwt	0 13 0
	Second	0 11 0
Beef	Per tierce	3 0 0
Cheese	Per lb.	0 0 4
Butter	Per lb. ....6d. to	0 0 10
Coal	Per ton (at the Pits)	0 7 6
Lavers and Co.'s Paste Blacking, 6d. tins, per dozen		0 2 9
Ditto Japan Ink, per gal.		0 3 6

Printed and Published by CHARLES KEMP *and* JOHN FAIRFAX, *at the* Morning Herald *Printing Office, Lower George-street, Sydney, New South Wales, Tuesday, July 11, 1848.*